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3 December 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SFRY LEADER

AB221733 Luanda ANGOP in French 1620 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Luanda, 22 Nov (AFP)--Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the republic, has received a congratulatory message from his Yugoslav counterpart, Petar Stambolic, on the occasion of the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of Angola's independence on 11 November.

In this message, the president of the SFRY expressed wishes of prosperity for the Angolan people, stressed that he has been watching closely the results which have already been obtained in the edification and the protection of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

In addition, Peter Stambolic said he has faith in the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, members of the nonaligned movement. These relations are based on mutual respect and understanding.

In the same message the Yugoslav head of state expressed his desire to strengthen the nonalignment policy in order to totally eliminate neo-colonialism and racism in Africa and to replace them by peace and security. This elimination will make room for the establishment of fairer political and economic relations in the whole world.

CSO: 3419/219

LARA LEADS DELEGATION TO NAMIBE PROVINCE

AB192036 Luanda ANGOP in French 1820 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Launda, 19 Nov (ANGOP)--A party and government delegation headed by Lucio Lara, a member of the political bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, recently visited the Namibe Province, where it examined some effects of the war which international imperialism has been carrying out against the People's Republic of Angola throughout southern Africa.

Other members of the delegation which had earlier visited Huila Province include Antonio Franca (N'Dalu), the deputy minister of defense; Mariano Puko, a member of the central committee and commissioner for Huila Province; Lt Col Roberto Ngongo; Lt Col Kianda; Faustino Muteka, the minister of transport and communications; and Aguiar Santos, the deputy minister of construction.

While in the Namibe Province, the delegation visited the Giraul area where on the night of 7 November, a commando group of the South African Army partially destroyed two bridges, one on the railroad and the other on the highway.

On the occasion, the senior Angolan government and party officials had the opportunity to note the efforts of the organizations reconstructing the railroad bridge, particularly the Namibe Railroad Company.

After the inspection, the delegation visited the headquarters of the security department of the province where it examined the pirate boat (125 horsepower twin engine) used by the commando group during this criminal operation as well as highly compromising documents which were found.

CSO: 3419/234

BRIEFS

TEMPORARY STATE, PARTY HEADS--In view of his departure to Libya, Comrade President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos has appointed Col Jose Mateus Paulo, member of the party's politburo, secretary of the central committee for political tasks in the defense, security and veterans organs and minister of state security, to handle the MPLA-Labor Party's current affairs. Lt Col Evaristo Domingos, member of the party's politburo and minister of provincial coordination, has been appointed by the Angolan head of state to deal with the state's current affairs. [Text] [MB241608 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Nov 82]

DOS SANTOS ARRIVAL IN TRIPOLI--Tripoli, 24 Nov (ANGOP)--Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has been in Tripoli, the Libyan capital since yesterday. There he will participate in the 19th OAU heads of state and governments summit, scheduled for 23 to 26 November. The Angolan delegation, which accompanied President Eduardo Dos Santos, is made up of Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda, the party's central committee secretary for foreign affairs, Elisio Avila de Jesus Figueiredo, the Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, and high officials of the office of the president of the republic. [Excerpts] [AB241627 Luanda ANGOP in French 1350 GMT 24 Nov 82]

PORTUGUESE SAILORS ARRESTED, RELEASED--Luanda, 22 Nov (ANGOP)--Portuguese citizens Carlos Claro Dias and Jaime Roque Barao, both third mate machine operators on the Portuguese vessel (Alcoutim), were released Saturday by Angolan authorities in view of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two governments. According to a note from the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Carlos Claro and Jaime Roque were arrested by the Namibe Province authorities for trying to photograph certain targets without prior authorization. [Text] [AB221306 Luanda ANGOP in French 1210 GMT 22 Nov 82]

GAS REINJECTION--Angola hopes to double oil output by the mid-1980s as a result of a gas reinjection project inaugurated last week to boost production from older wells in its main Cabinda field. Angop News Agency said output from Cabinda should rise to 200,000 barrels daily by 1985. Cabinda production is estimated at about 80,000 barrels daily now, more than two-thirds of the total Angolan production. The United States has lent \$85m. towards the \$200m. project through its Export-Import Bank and Angola raised another \$50m. through US commercial banks. The Italian Export Credit Agency provided another \$18m. The Cabinda field, under Cuban protection, is operated by a subsidiary of the US Gulf Oil Corporation. Angola has also inaugurated a new \$30m. support complex for oil exploration and production in the Soyo Basin where new offshore finds have been made. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3406, 15 Nov 82 p 2979]

CSO: 3400/338

CONTINUITY EXPECTED IN BIYA'S POLICY

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Nov 82 p 2939

[Text]

AT HIS SWEARING-IN ceremony on assuming the Presidency of Cameroon, Paul Biya said there was no better way of showing respect for outgoing President Ahidjo than to "follow his example and follow his footsteps". Continuity is the key word in this second peaceful power hand-over in recent Black African history.

Ahidjo is a Fulani-speaking Peulh from Garoua in the north and Biya comes from Sangmelima in the south. But the near obsession among Cameroon's ruling classes with national unity remains all pervasive, as the appointments made by President Biya show. The new Prime Minister, former Minister for Economy and Planning Bello Bouba Maigari, is from the north, thus completing the symmetry of the new *status quo*. The new Minister for Agriculture, Eboua Samuel, was very close to Ahidjo, having previously occupied the post of Secretary-General to the Presidency. Although half-a-dozen Ministers were shuffled in the 30-member Cabinet there was only one newcomer, Tori Limangana, who replaced Bello Bouba Maigari at the Ministry for Economy and Planning.

The resignation stunned Cameroon's eight million people. In a characteristically deadpan voice — though touched with emotional strain — El Hadj Amadou Babatoura Ahidjo personally interrupted a variety music radio programme to announce his resignation. No reasons for the resignation were given. The announcement was neither preceded nor followed by any commentary. President Ahidjo said, quite simply, that according to the Constitution Prime Minister Biya would be his legal successor. He told the nation he was leaving office after more than 20 years of political, social and economic stability. "I

pray to almighty God". President Ahidjo said, "that He will continue to accord the people of Cameroon all the protection and help they need for their development."

President Ahidjo had dominated overt political life in Cameroon for almost a quarter of a century. One of his principle "achievements" had been ruthlessly to crush the revolutionary Cameroon People's Union (UPC) in the early sixties, and in the name of national unity he continued to brook no opposition throughout his 22-year term as President. A country made up of over 200 ethnic factions and split in two by France and Britain after the first world war needed, it was argued, a firm hand to prevent it from tearing apart Biafra-style.

Ahidjo remains Chairman of the single political party — the Cameroon National Union. Biya has been sworn-in as Vice-Chairman of the Party, another show of continuity. The new President has also been "elected" a full member of the Party's Central and Political committees.

In this stifled atmosphere political explanations for the resignation have not

been forthcoming. But it is understood that ill health was in any case the main factor. President Ahidjo recently completed a gruelling programme of international travel. Various rumours of illnesses have been circulating and on his return from a visit to Geneva the President was supported by an aide on leaving the aircraft. Twenty-two years of personal involvement in almost all aspects of Government had taken their toll. Ahidjo returned after last week's ceremonies to his farm in Garoua.

Shortly after the resignation announcement the Cameroon Action Movement, which represents the interests of the English-speaking western regions, released a communiqué saying it regarded as "null and void any developments that continued to ignore the aspirations of English-speaking Cameroonians." But President Biya showed a shrewd political sense when, in English, he praised his predecessor as "a giant of Cameroon and African history". Biya's speech was subsequently broadcast in French. Paul Biya, 49, was a completely bilingual civil servant before entering politics, although all of his higher education was in French. Since 1965 he has been very close to Ahidjo, holding, succes-

tively, the posts of Director of the Civil Cabinet at the President's Office, Secretary General to the President and then Minister of State at the Presidency. In 1975 he was appointed Prime Minister. He is a holder of the prestigious Order of Valour.

Presidential powers in Cameroon are wide ranging and include briefing the Prime Minister on the general political direction of the country. Biya was Ahidjo's right-hand man, particularly on domestic issues. It is likely that Biya will retain the traditional Presidential fields of

interest — Defence, Internal Security and Foreign Affairs. ●

CSO: 3400/331

CHAD'S KAMOUGUE REJECTS LEGITIMACY OF HABRE REGIME

LD241528 Tripoli JANA in English 1429 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 8, 24 Nov, Jamahiriyah News Agency--Lt-Colonel Abdelkader Kamougue [former Chadian vice president] has stressed the legitimacy of the transitional government of national unity to represent the Chadian people at the 19th OAU Summit Conference.

Speaking at a press conference here yesterday Mr Kamougue pointed out that the government may have made some tactical withdrawal from certain sections but it is still in Chad and in control of a large part of the country. Government forces, he said, are continuing to strike at Habre's positions and Habre himself was hit by some of the firing not long ago.

Kamougue commented on the supposed legality of Habre's attendance at the Afro-French conference in Kinshasa and said Habre attended because he was invited personally by the head of state hosting the conference. He stressed that his attendance cannot be interpreted as an outright acceptance by the African heads who were present or as a hostile move on their part against the OAU.

Mr Kamougue went on to say that the Kinshasa conference has no authority to consider the Chadian case as indicated by the conference's final statement which made no reference to the subject whatsoever.

Kamougue reviewed events in Chad since 1978 when the imperialists propped up their puppet, Hissein Habre, in Ndjama under the pretext of attempting to achieve national reconciliation. He said that this was followed up by a declaration of civil war in a bid to seize power, in accordance with instructions received from his masters, and thereafter invite Nigeria to negotiate a national reconciliation in Chad. The failure of this reconciliation, he added, was due to Habre's intransigence and his formation of a government in April 1979 which was recognized by neither the Chadian people nor the OAU.

He continued: "The Second National Reconciliatory Conference was held in Lagos (13-21 August) which ended with the formation of the transitional government of national unity including all the political and military factions." However, this was not satisfactory to the enemies of Chad, Kamougue claimed, and led them to instruct Habre to defy it by his declaration of rebellion on 20 March, 1982.

Kamougue stated that the transitional government of national unity is still committed to the Lagos agreement signed by 11 factions representing political and military tendencies in a bid to achieve peace in Chad.

Kamougue condemned imperialism and its interference in Africa in an attempt to prevent it from realizing its freedom and unity. He expressed the hope in the triumph of African wisdom and that the summit would reach suitable results aimed at the preservation of the unity of the African Continent.

CSO: 3400/337

BRIEFS

GUILTY PLEA ENTERED--The State Security Court in Libreville continues its hearing on the National Movement for Redress [MORENA] affair. It can be said, as expressed by the Gabonese national union L'UNION, that the hearings continue but they are each totally different from the others. Out of those who appeared before the State Security Court on Saturday at the Libreville Court of Justice, only one person pleaded guilty while the others exonerated themselves by stating that they had not known in what they were involved. The only person who pleaded guilty is Mubamba Gengi, who, like his predecessors, said that MORENA action was aimed at better management of state affairs. Mubamba Gengi, one of the opponents to President Omar Bongo's regime stated that he had tried in vain to meet the head of state to inform him of his preoccupations but he denied having participated in the writing of the white paper. Concerning the insults contained in the tracts and documents, Mubamba Gengi said that he preferred to talk about the "strong terms intended to shake the head of state and increase his awareness." The other accused persons all pleaded not guilty to the accusations. Michel Owono denied that he had anything to do with either the MORENA or the white paper. Mr Owono accused the others of wrongly involving him in the so-called MORENA affair. He mentioned the name of Oyono Aba, who introduced him to the MORENA circles, and Jean-Baptiste (Nikali), a former technician at Africa No 1, as having contacted him for an interview with Radio France International, during which they attacked President Bongo's policies. [Text] [AB221227 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT 22 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/337A

FORMER OFFICIALS SENTENCED FOR ECONOMIC CRIMES

AB250958 Paris AFP in French 0823 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Bissau, 25 Nov (AFP)---The former minister of commerce of Guinea-Bissau, Armando Ramos, who was arrested after the overthrow of President Cabral in November 1980, has been sentenced to 8 years of "productive social labor" by the Bissau tribunal.

Considered as one of those responsible for the shortages and reduced supplies in Guinea-Bissau before the November 1980 coup, he was accused of embezzling public funds.

The former director general of the state enterprise "People's Shops" (in charge of wholesale and retail trade), Francisco Coutinho, was sentenced to 6 years of "productive labor" for authorizing payment to an Arab trader for a consignment of 2,000 tons of rice which never arrived in Bissau. He was also condemned for his bad management of a civil servants' cooperative.

His assistant, Adelino Moreira, was sentenced to 5 years of "productive labor" for his involvement in the rice affair and one former official of the "People's Shops," Carlos Alves, was sentenced to 6 years for the same penalty, for stealing public goods.

Finally, the tribunal released Anseco Mariano, former adviser to the minister of commerce.

CSO: 3419/234

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

SECRET MEETING WITH ISRAELI--President Houphouet-Boigny secretly met the Israeli Head of Protocol, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, in Geneva several months ago, according to the Israeli daily HAARETZ. The meeting took place in the presence of Mr. David Kimche, the Director General of the Israeli Foreign Affairs Ministry, the paper said. Mr. Kimche is known as the main architect of Israeli policy in Black Africa. Several hundred Israeli families live in Ivory Coast, most of the men working for the Israeli construction companies "Solel Boneh" and "Koor". Israeli construction expertise was employed notably in the building of Yamoussoukro. President Houphouet-Boigny's now vast and grandiose village birthplace. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Nov 82 p 2987]

CSO: 3400/321

COUP ATTEMPT REVEALS 'ROT AT CORE OF COUNTRY'

London THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST in English 4th Quarter 1982 pp 66-69

[Article by T. Singh and Phineas Malinga in section "Africa Notes and Comments: "Kenya: No Uhuru Yet"]

[Text]

It is a rare distinction for any African state to be singled out for its political stability, economic prosperity and prospects as well as for its adherence to western democratic practice. Whenever such accolades are showered on a country by governments, agencies, institutions and international finance-industrial corporations it is not unusual to want to enquire exactly why such favoured-nation treatment is being meted out.

Kenya is a case in point.

In May the Danish government announced a grant of 65m dollars to Kenya and an extension of loans amounting to another 26m dollars. The official Kenya News Agency at the same time reported a loan from West Germany of 10.35m dollars for the establishment and extension of industrial estates in the country. Early in June the United States and Kenya concluded a three-part aid agreement amounting to 26.6m dollars. All this underlines Kenya's standing as Africa's most credit and aid-worthy nation as far as western capitals are concerned.

But the most pronounced penetration of the Kenyan socio-economic system is by the United States. Trans-national corporations like General Motors, Colgate Palmolive, Chase Manhattan Bank, the First National Bank, the Bank of America and American Life, together with the inevitably present Coca Cola Company are deeply entrenched in the Kenyan economy. American investment is currently estimated at some 200m dollars accompanied by a rapid escalation in "development aid".

Politics and economics are inseparable, and Kenya certainly provides a striking example of this proposition. Kenya's avowed anti-socialist stance and policy, both internally and internationally, are the main attraction for international finance-industrial capital. But the real price for such a policy is the utter dependence of Kenya on the donor agencies, multinational corporations and their governments, not only economically, but politically.

As is often the case such cooperation inevitably involves military liaison of one form or another. Thus the United States is now heavily involved in

the rearming and training of Kenya's defence force. More sinister is the role assigned to Kenya and the harbour at Mombasa in the US Navy's Indian Ocean strategy. Part of the aid granted to Kenya is to finance the expansion of the port ostensibly to ease congestion and improve the port's capacity to handle the movement of commodities more efficiently. This latter may well be one of the benefits accruing to Kenya, but the real reason for the massive modernisation program for the port is to afford the huge aircraft carriers of the US Navy easier entry and exit facilities for the purpose of policing the Indian Ocean (against whom?). At the same time Mombasa airport is to undergo extensive modernisation to cater for fueling, servicing and maintenance work for the war planes on the aircraft carriers.

Yet this is not the only way in which the government of Daniel Arap Moi is co-operating with imperialism. Kenya is not merely a passive recipient of economic and military "aid". There is much evidence in the aftermath of the attempted coup in the Seychelles to indicate that high-ranking members of the Kenya administration, including a Minister, were actively involved in the incident. None other than the President of the Seychelles, Albert Rene, accused the Kenya Minister of Constitutional Affairs and the Commissioner of Police in Kenya of being deeply implicated with the mercenaries, the former head of the Seychelles government, James Mancham, and the South African authorities in the attempted overthrow of his government. Whilst the Minister and the Kenya government have denied complicity, neither have been able to rebut the substance of the charge levelled at Kenyan involvement.

Truth, however, is a rare commodity in Kenya. Can we forget the murder of Josiah Mwangi Kariuki for his attempt to expose the corruption practised in the highest echelons of the Kenya government of the time?

Recently, Oginga Odinga, veteran anti-colonial fighter for Kenya's independence and the undoubted leader of the movement to re-orientate Kenya's socio-economic system to a non-exploitative, socialist system, declared that the real sufferers from the policy of dependency on foreign investment and the multinational corporations are the mass of the people. Despite the lavish "aid" and investment enjoyed by the Kenyan economy, there is widespread rural poverty, unemployment and social deprivation in Kenya.

"Africa is at the crossroads of development", he said:

"In the 1980's the challenge for us is going to be how to build up open, humane, democratic societies. This in essence involves firstly the creation of viable non-exploitative economic systems. It also involves the creation of a responsible mass-based democratic political order. . . It is my conviction that the way to solve the problem of Africa's economic underdevelopment and dependence lies in the path of socialism."

In typical neo-colonial style the Kenya government reacted swiftly to reports emanating from London, where Oginga Odinga addressed a meeting organised by the Africa Committee of the Labour Party and the Party's International Affairs committee, that he was about to form a socialist party in Kenya. First, the Moi regime changed Kenya's constitution to make the country a *de jure* one-party state. Secondly, it expelled Oginga Odinga from the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU).

Political repression has been a feature of Kenyan political life since independence. Kenya became a de facto one-party state with the banning of Odinga's Kenya People's Union (KPU) soon after independence. Together with the stifling of all opposition to the rule of KANU went assassination — first Tom Mboya and later Kariuki. Currently a number of political prisoners are still in Kenyan jails for criticising the rampant corruption and economic mismanagement endemic in the ruling elite. For daring to expose the social and economic injustices suffered by the mass of the Kenyan people through his plays and novels Kenya's foremost literary figure, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, was imprisoned for 12 months and prevented from returning to Nairobi University where he was lecturing. What the regime fears from political activists who want to make the common labourers of Kenya the starting point of decisions and policies affecting their lives instead of capitalist profit applies also to artists who take their message of change to the people.

The recent attempted coup by elements of the defence force against the Moi regime is a signal that all is not well with this jewel of African democracy.

CSO: 3400/325

POST-COUP ATTEMPT TIES WITH UGANDA, TANZANIA STRAINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 20 Oct 82 p 8

[Text]

KENYA: WHAT DID KAMPALA KNOW ON 30 SEPTEMBER?

While it is common knowledge that some officials in Kampala knew in advance of the August 1st coup attempt – and there is documentary evidence to prove it – few details have emerged of the Ugandan connection. Proof of the sort of conspiracy between the Luo community and the Ugandan government (and some of its uncontrollable agencies) which the Kenyan government has suggested, would obviously be a vindication of the claim that the coup plot was a Luo plot. Hence the highly dubious nature of a 15-page report allegedly written in June by a Capt. John Olake-Ogwang, who falsely claimed to have been a deputy director of Ugandan military intelligence. Olake-Ogwang, who appears to have worked as a fairly low-level intelligence interrogator, defected to the *Uganda Free Movement* (UFM) in April this year. Having written his report, he allegedly handed it to the Kenyan Special Branch, which in turn for some reason is said to have surrendered it to a leading officer of the Kenya Police Force.

The report claims that in April 1981 senior Ugandan officials were officially mandated to arrange a meeting with a Capt. X (who has a Luo name. He does not figure in Kenyan military personnel lists). Soon after the meeting allegedly took place at Nile Mansions in Kampala, with 17 people present, including representatives of key Ugandan military and security departments and a mysterious Mr. Tipo (pseudonym), who apparently travelled to and fro to Kenya to assess Kenya's military susceptibilities while under cover as a journalist. Olake-Ogwang then claims that various groups of Luos were trained in military camps in Uganda, Tanzania and Sudan. He says that 361 Luo guerrillas, who had been trained in Uganda, were ready to accompany Ugandan troops in Kenya on the appointed day – which does not appear to have been the 1st of August. Capt. X was to have become chief of staff of the Kenyan armed forces and minister of defence. The latter part of the report furnishes such details as which attendees of the meetings in Kampala received silenced pistols (each with 30 rounds of ammunition), how most Ugandan girls sent to Nairobi on secretarial courses were spies, and a list of Luos working as spies against the Kenyan government.

The report surfaced only after the coup attempt; it contains many obvious inaccuracies; and how in the first place Olake-Ogwang came to know about such sensitive details of Ugandan

foreign policy, is odd. Anyhow, on 27 July, together with Balaki Kirya (AC Vol 23 No 16), he appeared before a magistrates' court in Kampala charged with trying to overthrow the Ugandan government.

Perhaps for the Kenyan government, or a department of it, to prompt disinformation (if that is what most of it is) of this nature, is partly understandable as a means of explaining the coup attempt, even if it is at the expense of worsening dangerously bad relations with both Tanzania and Uganda.

Kenya is in the process of expelling large numbers (certainly tens of thousands) of Ugandans. This has been done by ending the arrangement between Kenya and Uganda for their nationals to move and live freely in either country. The same situation applied to Tanzania until 1980, when Kenya likewise ended the arrangement.

Ugandans may no longer live or work in Kenya without immigration permits, and must hold valid passports to visit Kenya. Most of those who have been living and working in Kenya do not hold passports, and the Ugandan authorities are not likely to issue any, not least because many of them are either linked to, or are sympathetic to, anti-Obote groups. Ugandans registered in Kenya as refugees may remain. However, they comprise only a small proportion of the total of Ugandan refugees in Kenya. The Kenyan authorities gave a deadline of October 9 for Ugandans to comply with the new rules. It will take some time to deal with all the applications for work and residence permits, but the assumption is that few of them will be granted.

While the government is not directly forcing out anti-Obote groups – and is most unlikely to do so while Ugandan-Kenyan relations are shaky – it is becoming increasingly difficult for the groups to operate from Nairobi.

With the decision by Tanzania to grant political asylum to the two Kenyan airmen, and subsequent suggestions (see above) that Tanzania was involved in plots against the Kenyan government, relations between the two countries obviously worsened. A Kenyan ministerial remark that loyal Kenyans should be sent to Tanzania to abduct the airmen, may well precede at least an attempt to do so. The northern suburbs of Dar-es-Salaam, not far from President Julius Nyerere's house, host what is known to some as the "Kikuyu Club". Poorly disguised Kenyan Special Branch agents, some of whom move between Kenya and Tanzania, know the district well ●

CSO: 3400/312

DOE'S DETERMINATION TO RID COUNTRY OF MENACES 'UNCOMPROMISING'

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3406 15 Nov 82 pp 2951-2952

[Article by Eddie Momoh]

[Text]

APPARENTLY feeling more assured than ever since his trip to the United States and meeting with President Reagan, Head of State Samuel Doe, has announced a major reshuffle in his government resulting in a number of dismissals, reinstatements, appointments and reconciliations. It all started some time last month after what correspondents say was a marathon mid-week afternoon session of the Peoples Redemption Council.

Following this meeting, amidst weeks of rumours and speculations in Monrovia, the Executive Mansion announced the dismissal of three of the country's top leading bureaucrats. Mr. Hilary A. Dennis, the President of the National Housing and Savings Bank, his counterpart at the Agriculture Development and Co-operative Bank, Mr. Adolph Yancy. Dennis was hurried off to appear in court and to show why he should not be held responsible for allegedly pocketing \$2.9m. from the bank. Yancy and his operations manager, J. S. B. Zayzay were also to face "immediate prosecution" for failing to justify the expenditure of \$200,000 of the bank's revenues. The PRC also dismissed Mr. Herman Greene, managing director of the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation who is being implicated in a \$10,000 plastic pipes deal. Green's deputy, Elaine Youlo was also sacked for allegedly purloining some \$4,000-worth of plastic pipes.

Soon, the government appointed Mr. Francis F. Broh who was replaced by Elaine Youlo last year, while William K. Diggs, the deputy governor of the National Bank of Liberia took over from Mr. Hilary Dennis and Wilson Tarpeh from Adolph

Yancy at the Agricultural Development and Co-operative Bank. Within the ruling PRC itself, three former members, Col. Larry Borteh, Major Stanley Tarwo and Cpt. Jerry Gbarn, who were previously dismissed for "acts contravening the etiquettes of the council" were reabsorbed.

Some of the over-riding reasons for the former Master Sergeant's make-ups and shake-ups are said to be corruption and *laissez-faire*. A fortnight ago a statement issued from the Executive Mansion apparently directed at Cabinet ministers and senior government officials expressed Dr. Doe's profound displeasure at what the statement called "glaring irregularities in ministries and agencies". The Head of State said there was a continuing erosion of public confidence in the performance of those whom he trusted adding that "payroll padding, misappropriation of government funds and equipment, nepotism, indiscipline, conflicts of interest and bureaucratic red tape continued to impede the progress of the government".

As if to prove his point further, by early last week, the Liberian leader had produced another hit list, swung the axe in the direction of some of his friends and the most spendthrift bureaucrats. In what was described as a close consultation with the PRC, Doe announced major changes in the Cabinet and other areas of government "to infuse new dynamism in government and improve general efficiency". He named nine government officials and citizens who have been charged with embezzling government money and asked his new Defence Minister Col. Gray D. Allison, who takes over from General Karpeh, to transfer them to the detention

camp at Bella Yella outside Monrovia as a "warning to people, particularly businessmen who offer or accept bribes". The Liberian leader gave his former Defence Minister, Albert Karpeh another senior post at the iron ore mine where some 50 people were killed in a landslide last month. This means that Karpeh's appointment at the National Iron Ore Company (NIOC), will reinforce the government's presence in the company.

In related measures, the former Master Sergeant created a new ministry of national security and announced a new anti-corruption drive. The Liberian News Agency quoted him as saying that "the firing squad will be instituted for that crime".

Details of the other appointments included Capt. James Burphy, Minister of Public Works; Dr. Peter Naigow, Minister of Information; Mr. David Dwanyen, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation; Capt. E. Sumo Jones, Minister of Labour; Alhaji Koroma, Director-General, Liberia Broadcasting System and Mr. Charles Johnson, managing director of Air Liberia.

In the Ministry of Public Works, Mr. Nagana becomes deputy minister for technical services, succeeding Capt. Bersey at the Liberia telecommunications corporation. Mr. James Gaza becomes managing director for administration while Hawani Skia becomes deputy managing director for technical services.

In other areas, the Liberian leader appointed Lt-Gen. Franklin D. Smith as Superintendent of Montserrado county while Major Samuel Davis was to report to the Ministry of Defence for reassignment. Capt. Samuel B. Taylor becomes Superin-

tendent of Sinoe county while Major David T. Nomo is to report to the Ministry of Defence for reassignment. Meanwhile the PRC chairman has told members of the clergy that instead of their repeated appeals for clemency for several of the people affected by the reshuffle, they should adopt the practice of prayers for the good conduct of those entrusted with the affairs of government. He has also designated co-chairman, Maj-Gen. Nicholas Podier to undertake a nationwide tour to acquaint the people with the government's determination to fight corruption.

When he seized power over two years ago, one of Dr. Doe's pledges was to lift the dead weight of bureaucracy off the Liberian people's backs and shove off many of the country's corrupt tired tin men and molehills who had run Liberia since President William Tubman. But soon, he discovered that to carry out such a pledge, he must maintain some amount of discipline within his rank and file and clip the wings of many ambitious people in the ruling People's Redemption Council; he was also to ensure that the men and women he assembled around him were not merely people who confuse promise with performance but people with glimmer of his faith and an echo of his courage for a new Liberia.

It seems that the stage is now set for a new Liberia but whether the Liberian leader's ambitious corruption crusade will yield much fruit remains to be seen. Nonetheless, the indications are that his determination to clean the country of some menaces like chronic corruption and bureaucratic red tapism, is uncompromising and one can only hope the results would augur well for the ordinary Liberian.

FRG TECHNICAL TEAM HOLDING TALKS ON GOL PROJECT PROPOSALS

Team's Arrival

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Nov 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

A top level six-man West German technical team is in Liberia to commence discussion on project proposals presented to the Government of the Federal Republic of West Germany by the Liberian Government.

The team, headed by Mr. Heinrich Neufeldt of the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation, arrived here Friday night.

Projects to be considered for German assistance are in the mining and energy, industrial and transportation and agricultural sectors as well as water and sewer projects.

At the Roberts International Airport, the leader of the delegation Mr. Neufeldt, told newsmen that the trip was a follow-up to one made about two years ago.

He said the team was here to review problems affecting the projects that had already been negotiated for and to explore new avenues for possible German technical assistance.

GOL Identifies Projects for Funding

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 2 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

The Government of Liberia has identified eight priority projects in different sectors of the economy for funding by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The proposed package contains a number of new projects which are crucial to the nation's future development. It also includes certain on-going activities which must be continued through additional funding.

The projects were identified yesterday at the start of a five-day negotiatory talks between a six-man top level German technical team, who arrived here last Friday, and the Government of Liberia.

The National Investment Commission (NIC) office on Ashmun Street in Monrovia is being used as venue for the negotiations.

The projects to be negotiated for were identified from the agricultural sector, ports, forestry, water and sewer, electricity, mining and energy, communications and industry.

Under agriculture, phase two of the Nimba County integrated development program will be discussed.

The first phase of the program is

being implemented at the moment.

On ports, the two sides will discuss the purchasing of equipment for logging operation at the port of Greenville, Sinoe County.

According to the package presented to the Germans, discussion on the dredging of the Freeport of Monrovia to accommodate larger ore carriers will be included.

In the area of forestry an increased financial assistance is to be negotiated to implement Bomi Hills training project. Also to be negotiated for is additional funds for the extension of the Documentation and Market Information Center (DOMCA) with the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) from June 1982 to May 1984.

Concerning water and sewer, the Robertsport water supply system is expected to be given priority through additional funding to complete the project.

For the Bomi Hills water supply project, negotiations will be entered into for financial assistance towards feasibility study and implementation of the project, while financial assistance for the completion of phase two of the Monrovia sewerage system is on the agenda for discussion. —LINA

Extension of Aid to Nimba Program

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 3 Nov 82 p 12

[Excerpt]

German aid to phase one of the Nimba County Integrated Development Program has been extended by another year.

The extension which was negotiated between a visiting six-man German technical team and the Liberian Government, is intended to maintain the pace of "progress already made" instead of providing financial assistance to implement a new phase of the project.

According to a Liberia News Agency (LINA) report, the negotiations held on a "top level" basis are due to end in Monrovia today ahead of schedule.

The negotiations which began on Monday, examined a reviewed technical and financial assistance package recently presented to the Germans by the Government of Liberia.

At yesterday's round-table talks, LINA reported, specific project areas were selected from among those proposed by the Liberian Government to the Germans for additional funding.

The projects selected at yesterday's talks were in the areas of agriculture, forestry, water and sewer, electricity and industry.

CSO: 3400/305

JAPAN SUPPLYING THAI RICE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

The Governments of Liberia and Japan yesterday signed a "note of exchange" for the supply of \$940,000 worth of Japanese rice to Liberia shortly.

Foreign Minister H. Boima Fahnbulleh signed for the Liberian government while the Japanese Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. Kunihiro Murono, signed for his country.

Last April, a "note of exchange" was signed between the two governments for the supply of 2,350 tons of Thai rice costing \$740,000. Yesterday's "note of exchange" brings to a total of \$1.7m as grant from the Japanese government for the supply of rice to Liberia.

Speaking at the signing ceremony at the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia, Minister Fahnbulleh lauded the relationship between Japan and Liberia, which he said, is based on "understanding and mutual

respect for one another".

Dr. Fahnbulleh said Liberia was "extremely" grateful to the Japanese government and people for what he called "this humanitarian gesture".

He noted that Japan has always rendered "meaningful assistance" to Liberia and cited the maternity hospital now under construction in Monrovia and the embassy's speedy reaction to the recent landslide disaster at Mano River, Grand Cape Mount County.

For his part, Ambassador Murono said the Japanese government is trying to promote relations with African countries, including Liberia, despite its political and economic problems at home.

He said, his government was therefore pleased to identify with Liberia as it passes through a period of economic constraints.

CSO: 3400/305

BRIEFS

WARNING ISSUED TO SOLDIERS--Defence Minister Gray Allison [as heard] has frowned on the attitude of certain soldiers, who he said, were illegally occupying private houses. Speaking today at the Barclay Training Center where he met [words indistinct] men of the armed forces to acquaint them with his policies, Minister Allison noted that because of such attitudes, government was experiencing a decline in the collection of real estate taxes. Minister Allison also noted that some soldiers were still in the habit of harassing businessmen and civilians and said the Defense Ministry would punish any soldier caught in this act. Colonel Allison warned the soldiers against spreading false rumors, because, he said, military personnel were not politicians but rather good gentlemen working in the interest of the society. [Text] [AB252009 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 25 Nov 82]

ENLISTEES TO RELINQUISH WEAPONS--The Defense Ministry is advising all enlisted men and women possessing rifles or other arms to turn them in to their commanders effective immediately. A release from the Defense Ministry signed by Minister Gray Allison [as heard] said failure on the part of any enlisted personnel to comply with the ruling would result in a house-to-house search by a team from the Ministry of National Defense. The release also calls on foreigners and citizens in possession of firearms or rifles to register them at the Executive Mansion without delay. It says documents appertaining thereto will be signed by the army chief of staff and approved by the minister of national defense. The release added that the action was being taken to arrest a repeated harrassment of citizens and foreigners within our borders by personnel of the armed forces of Liberia. [Text] [AB232139 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Nov 82]

SEMINAR ON CORRUPTION--Under the auspices of the Ministry of Information there will be a one day seminar on "Minimizing Corruption in Our Society," on Friday, November 5, at the City Hall in Monrovia. More than 100 discussants, including government Ministers and their Deputies, Heads of Public Corporations and autonomous agencies as well as religious leaders are expected to participate in the seminar. The seminar follows a strong attack by Head of State Doe last Wednesday on corrupt officials who have been mis-using their offices by engaging in acts of bribery, nepotism and other forms of corruption. [Excerpt] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Nov 82 p 1]

MNR ANTI-MALAWI ACTIVITY PUZZLES EXPERTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by David Thomas]

[Text] Lilongwe--Pretoria could lose its last friend in Africa if the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement continues to sabotage Malawi's vital supply lines.

Black states and the international Press are convinced that South Africa is behind the MNR. Political watchers in southern Africa are thus puzzled by the recent upsurge in rebel activity aimed specifically at Malawi's lifelines.

The MNR actions have delivered a crippling blow to the agriculture-based economy of Malawi, the only black African country with full diplomatic ties with South Africa.

The growing season has already started in Malawi but most (85,000 tons) of the imported fertiliser it depends on is marooned at the Mozambican port of Beira because the railway lines to the interior are so often blown up.

And, even if the fertiliser gets through by emergency airlifts as is being considered it would be difficult to transport inside the country because of a critical fuel shortage also caused by MNR sabotage.

At one stage recently Malawi was down to less than half a day's reserves of petrol.

Motorists in Malawi now have to wait so long in queues that some simply leave their cars unattended in lines and return to their offices until word gets around that petrol has started flowing again.

Even commercial concerns including car rental companies which normally get priority are suffering.

One irate motorist echoed a growing feeling in Malawi when he blurted out: "What is South Africa trying to pull? We are their only friends in Africa and now they are trying to ruin us."

A few trains are getting through to Malawi with petrol on the limited capacity railway line from the northern Mozambican port of Nacala, but these are sporadic and unreliable.

The road transport line through Mozambique's Tete province to Zimbabwe and South Africa is now virtually unusable because of the MNR.

Alternatives now being considered are an airlift which could not be undertaken without substantial external financial and logistical help and a costly truck convoy on the round-about road through Botswana and Zambia.

But this would have to be done at the latest in the next few weeks to avert a crop failure for Malawi.

This would be a disaster for a country which grows more than enough staple foods to feed itself and is almost totally dependent on its agricultural exports for foreign exchange earnings.

However, it is not only the economy which is feeling the MNR pinch. President Kamuzu Banda's cautious new outward-looking campaign to improve Malawi's strained ties with black Africa, particularly its immediate neighbours, has also been set back considerably by the increased MNR activities in northern Mozambique.

Just as relations with Mozambique were showing signs of a thaw Maputo publicly accused President Banda's government of harbouring MNR bases on its territory.

The Malawi Government, through its High Commissioner in Harare, Mr M. A. Banda, has strenuously denied this charge.

Mr Banda said that Malawi was suffering great "economic and social hardships" because of the MNR activities along the Mozambican trade routes which the country depended on for its survival.

"Can the Malawi Government really be said to be supporting and encouraging its own destabilisation?" he asked.

Conjecture in political and diplomatic circles has it that it is this very thawing of relations between Malawi and its neighbours which has sparked the MNR action against the landlocked country's trade routes.

If so it is seen as a rather crude but real way of reminding Malawi of its dependence on South Africa.

Observers wonder how much more strain President Banda's pragmatic attitude towards South Africa can take if he believes as so many others do that Pretoria backs the MNR.

CSO: 3400/332

MALI-CAPE VERDE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Article; "After the Official Visit of the President of the Republic of Cape Verde; Joint Communiqué"]

[Text] At the invitation of Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde] and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of the Malian People and president of the Republic of Mali, and Mrs Moussa Traore made an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Cape Verde from 20 to 23 October 1982.

During this visit the chief of state of the Republic of Mali was accompanied by Mohamed Talibe Soumare, member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Democratic Union of the Malian People (UDPM); Amagarai Guindo, member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Democratic Union of the Malian People; Dr Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and of international cooperation; Mamadou Diawara, Malian ambassador to Cape Verde; Tidiani Guisse, diplomatic counselor to the president; Modibo Diarra, press counselor to the president; and Mamadou Bandiougou Diawara, technical counselor to the minister of foreign affairs and of international cooperation.

During his visit to the Republic of Cape Verde President Moussa Traore went to the islands of Sal and Sao Vicente, as well as several places inland from Santiago.

President Moussa Traore visited in particular the Mindelo shipyard and its professional training school, the "Morabeza" manufacturing company, a re-forestation area around the capital, and the Agrarian Studies Center at San Jorge.

Wherever he went, President Moussa Traore praised in particular the efforts made by the hard-working people of Cape Verde to deal with the socio-economic difficulties inherited from a long colonial past, making remarkable progress in the course of nationbuilding and the establishment of true social justice.

The people of the regions visited gave the Malian chief of state and his wife, as well as the Malian delegation, a particularly warm welcome which expressed

the traditional feelings and relationships of solidarity which have always existed between the people of Mali and of Cape Verde.

The two chiefs of state held discussions in a particularly cordial atmosphere, marked with mutual understanding. The two chiefs of state reviewed questions of common interest as well as current African problems both at the regional and continental level, in addition to other international questions. They expressed their determination to strengthen the traditional relations of frank cooperation existing between the two countries.

Regarding bilateral relations the two chiefs of state reaffirmed their strong wish to strengthen the historic relationships between Cape Verde and Mali and emphasized their determination to develop the ways and means of reinforcing cooperative relations between the two countries.

In this regard the two chiefs of state approved the principle of periodic meetings and emphasized the urgency of putting to work the enormous potentialities available in the sectors of trade, transportation, and professional training.

The delegation of the PAICV and of the government of the Republic of Cape Verde was composed of: Osvaldo Lopes Da Silva, member of the Political Commission and minister of economy and finance; Olivio Pires, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the National Council of the PAICV; Joao Pereira Silva, member of the National Council and minister of rural development; Jose Brito, secretary of state for cooperation and planning; and other high officials of the party and of the government.

At the sub-regional level the two chiefs of state reaffirmed their common wish to work to ensure that West Africa will be consolidated as a zone of peace and of cooperation on the basis of strict respect for the principles of independence and national sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and of the peaceful solution of disputes between states. They noted with satisfaction the results achieved by the two countries in the coordination of their efforts in sub-regional, regional, and international organizations. They emphasized the importance of strengthening their cooperation in the search for solutions to problems of common interest, particularly in the framework of the struggle against the effects of drought and of an expansion of the desert area and in order to achieve food self-sufficiency.

In this connection the two chiefs of state expressed their satisfaction with the positive work performed by the ICDCS [Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel] and they reaffirmed their willingness to contribute to the rapid development of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], in view of the fact that these two sub-regional organizations serve as instruments for the implementation of the Lagos Plan.

Analyzing the crises which presently affect some areas of the African continent and their consequences on the cohesion of the OAU, the two chiefs of state expressed the firm adherence of their countries to the fundamental principles of the OAU charter and their conviction that negotiations, mediation, and a dialogue

are the only course leading to the re-establishment of peace and for the consolidation of African unity.

Reiterating their support for the struggle for the total and definitive liberation of the African continent from colonialist, racist, and imperialist domination, the two presidents expressed their decision to do everything possible for the consolidation of the OAU. In this regard President Aristides Pereira congratulated the "contact group," established at the time of the August meeting of the OAU in Tripoli in order to find a solution looking toward the holding the 19th Conference of Chiefs of State and of Government of the OAU, for the dynamism it has displayed.

Regarding the Western Sahara question, the two chiefs of state expressed their concern over the continuing tension which prevails in this region, which may affect other areas of Africa, and particularly West Africa, due to the conflict which is going on there. The two chiefs of state reiterated their conviction that a just solution to this conflict can be found within the framework of the OAU, by means of the establishment of a ceasefire and the organization of a referendum which will provide the people of this area with the opportunity to express their wishes freely.

The two chiefs of state energetically condemned the policy of apartheid and the actions followed by aggression and destabilization carried out by the minority regime of South Africa against all of the Front Line countries and in particular against the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The two chiefs of state noted that such acts of undeclared war are aimed at hampering the international efforts to achieve the independence of Namibia and to prevent the countries bordering on South Africa from freeing themselves from the economic dependence which they inherited through peaceful and coordinated development efforts.

The two chiefs of state reaffirmed their total solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of their sole and legitimate representative, SWAPO, and condemned the delaying maneuvers by South Africa aimed at preventing a rapid and just solution of the question in the framework of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

They also expressed their solidarity with the Front Line countries which are victims of the acts of aggression and destabilization carried out by South Africa, particularly Angola and Mozambique. They noted that the African countries as a whole should contribute to an increase in the capacities of these countries in the field of defense and security.

The two chiefs of state vigorously condemned the South African maneuvers aimed at linking the settlement of the Namibian problem to the presence of Cuban forces in Angola. They reaffirmed their view that this presence is a matter relating to the exclusive sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola.

Analyzing the situation in the Middle East, the chiefs of state noted with concern the deterioration of the crisis in this region resulting from the aggression, the occupation of Lebanese territory, and the massacre of the civilian population by the Israeli army. They reaffirmed their belief that peace could only be re-established in this region when the Palestinian people can exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to establish their own state.

Reviewing the international economic situation, the two chiefs of state noted that negative developments continue to accelerate, which penalizes in particular the developing countries and especially those included in the group of least advanced countries.

Convinced that collective security can only be attained through an adequate answer to the unjust situation created by the international division of labor and by the persistence of relationships which date from the colonial period, the two chiefs of state call for the resumption of global negotiations in the framework of the UN in order to establish a more just and equitable new international economic order.

The conversations took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere. The two chiefs of state emphasized the importance of this visit, considering that it will contribute to the reinforcement of the excellent relations already existing between the two countries.

President Moussa Traore expressed his satisfaction over the dynamism and effectiveness shown by President Aristides Maria Pereira in performing the high and delicate functions of president of the Conference of Chiefs of State of the ICDCS.

The president of the Republic of Mali expressed his deep satisfaction over the results of his visit and the generous hospitality shown to him, his wife, and his delegation by the people and government of Cape Verde.

President Moussa Traore invited President Aristides Maria Pereira to make an official visit to the Republic of Mali. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date will be determined in common agreement, through diplomatic channels.

5170
CSO: 3419/201

ENERGY NEEDS FOR 2010

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 14 Oct 82 pp 1,6

[Article: "Projection of Our Energy Needs For 2010. Two Documents Published by Dr J. Baguant (University of Mauritius)"]

[Text] "Mauritius will be able to cover up to 50 percent of its energy needs by the end of the century, when the Champagne hydroelectric power plant is operational, when bagasse can be used to produce electricity, and when pure ethanol is used as a fuel. However, reaching such an objective will require faultless planning and a perfected strategy." The man who said that is neither a politician nor an optimist, but a scientist who is an expert on energy. He is Dr J. Baguant, who is now making surveys and analyses to project our energy needs for 2000. This is an exercise which requires special expertise, and one for which he receives the collaboration of the vice-chancellor of the University of Mauritius, Prof J. Manrakhan.

Dr Baguant carried out the first part of this exercise in publishing, still in collaboration with the vice-chancellor, an "Energy Data Book (1970-1980)," a fundamental document which is used as a starting point in making projections. The data published in this book enable planners to follow the evolution and trend in energy consumption, either as a whole or sector by sector. Each sector is identified--residential, commercial, transportation and industrial--and it will be found that the trend is not the same in all sectors.

Generally speaking, the document reveals a marked dependence on importations to cover our energy needs. Importations of energy thus increased from 82 percent in 1970 to 92 percent in 1980. The balance comes from sugar refineries or hydroelectric power plants. Within 10 years, the document reveals, our consumption has practically doubled, from the equivalent of 104,000 tons of oil in 1970, to the equivalent of 212,000 tons of oil in 1980. Still considered as a whole, our requirements would be in the range of the equivalent of 518,000-765,000 tons of oil by 2000, i.e. an average equivalent to 650,000 tons of oil. The various formulas used are also given in the book. They include gasoline (regular and premium), "dielourd" [as published], hydroelectric

power plants, bagasse and butane gas. This document is useful in establishing energy policies and is also used to plan our needs.

After this first document, Dr Baguant will soon publish a second book entitled: "The Energy Future--Interim Report I--Energy Demand" (11 September 1982). This series will include two other publications. One will deal with energy supply (supply side), and the last one will provide a synthesis of the first three.

Dr Baguant's second publication contains projections in two stages: (1) globally until 2010; and (2) by sector until 1990. In the first case, Dr Baguant uses 1970-1980 data to establish that the average rate of growth of energy consumption will be in the 3-4.5 percent per year range for the next 30 years' period. Our average energy needs would thus be the equivalent of 650,000 tons of oil (see above). During the period 1970-1980, the rate of growth was 5 to 7 percent on the average.

Sectorially, Dr Baguant undertook a more detailed analysis to establish more precisely the energy consumptions of the four main sectors mentioned above over a period of 10 years only (1980-1990). Using a model for an aggregate energy demand which he himself had developed at the Center for International Research and Development of the Tennessee University, United States, and which was intended for developing countries, he developed three models to Mauritian specifications in order to determine our energy needs, first globally, then sectorially. The Mauritian scientist points out in this document that, sectorially, the strongest rate of growth will be observed in the industrial sector, with a range of 5 to 7 percent. After that come the commercial sector with 4-5 percent, the residential sector with 3.5 percent, and the transportation sector with 3 percent. However, if actual consumption is considered, the transportation sector remains first. At present, this sector consumes 47.4 percent of our total energy consumption. Due to its lower rate of growth, its consumption will tend to decline to reach 45 percent by 1990. Consumption in the industrial sector will increase from 9.4 percent to 12 percent by 1990, that of the commercial sector from 2.6 to 3 percent, and that of the residential sector from 16.1 to 15.5 percent. We should note that the total of these percentages does not amount to 100 percent of the energy produced for, according to the authors of the document, some energy is always lost during conversion.

To provide a better understanding of the situation, we publish two explanatory tables. Table I gives a breakdown into the various forms of energy, and Table II shows the energy consumption of each of the four economic sectors.

Dr Baguant intends to complete the third part of his research and then prepare a synthesis by the end of 1982.

TABLE I

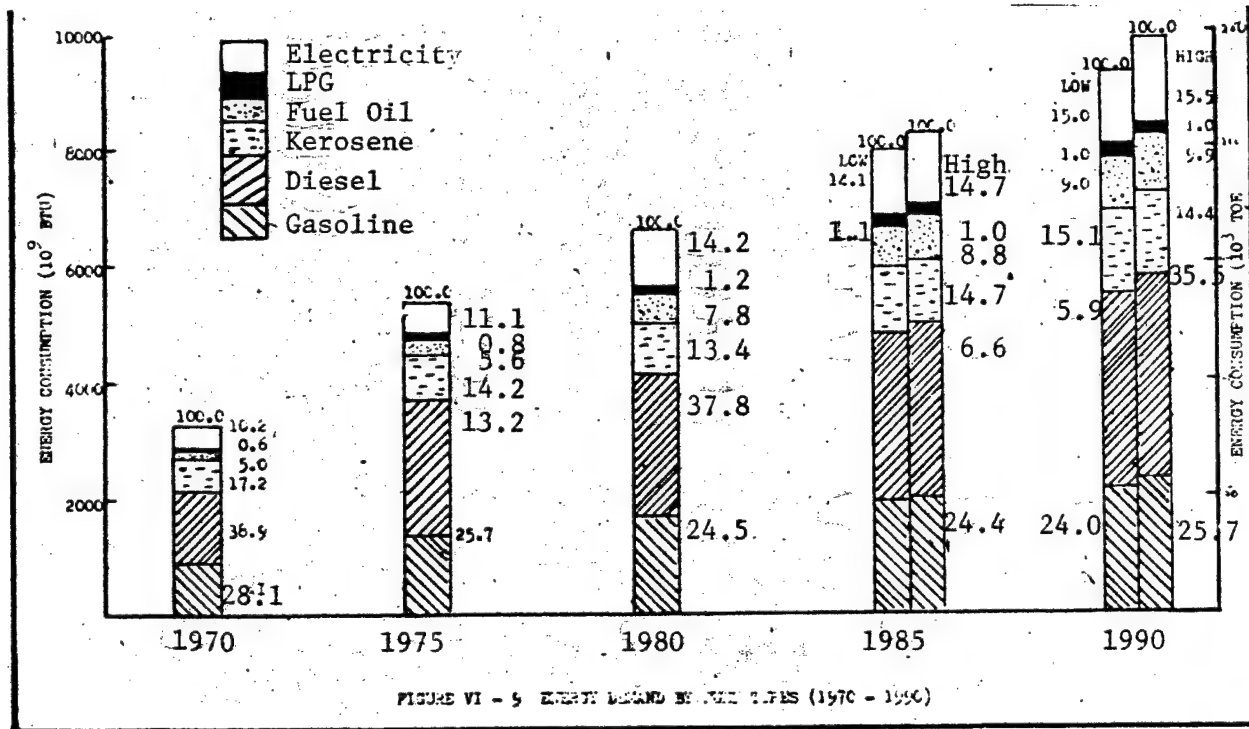


FIGURE VI - 5: ENERGY DEMAND BY FUEL TYPES (1970 - 1990)

TABLE II

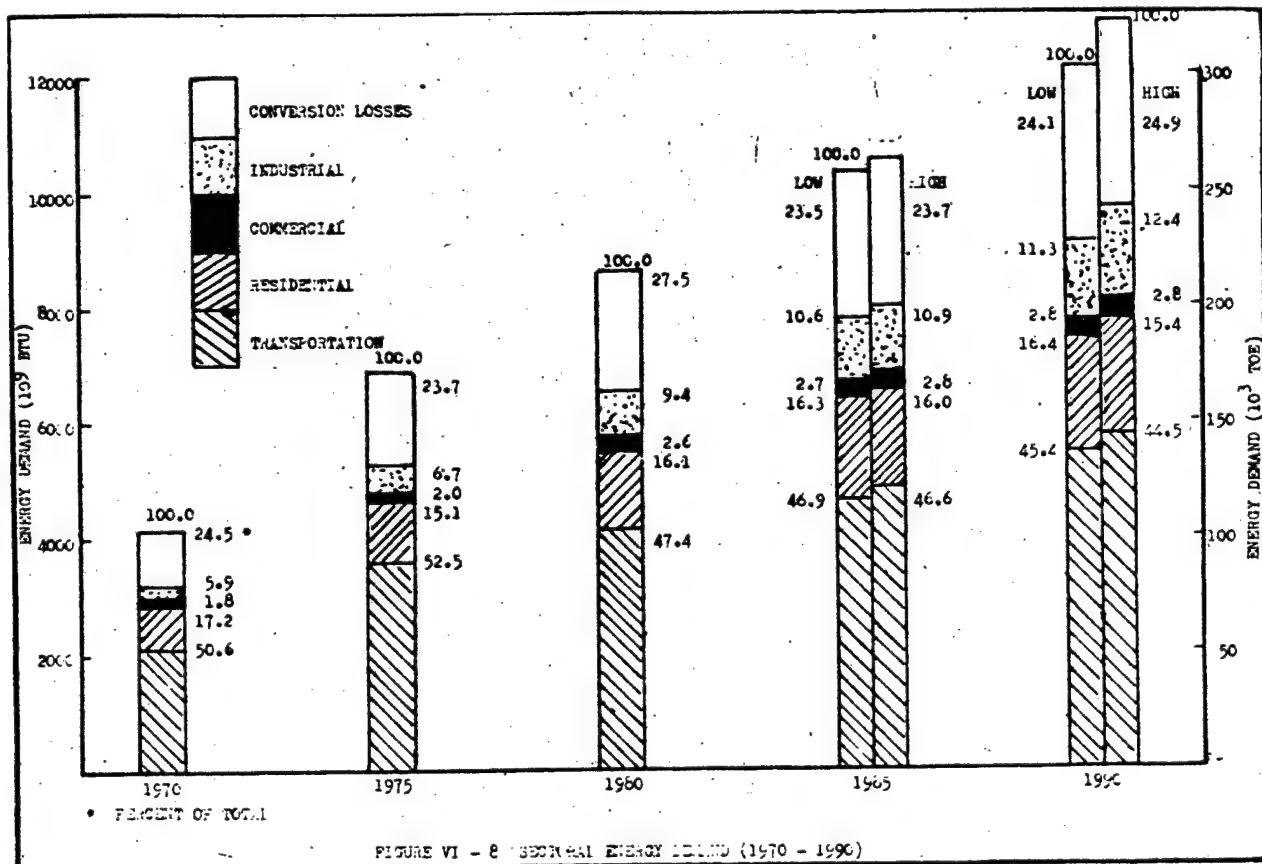


FIGURE VI - 8: SECTORAL ENERGY DEMAND (1970 - 1990)

WHITE PAPER ON AGRICULTURE

Port Louis Le MAURICIEN in French 16 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "White Book on the Agricultural Diversification Program. Minister K. Deerpalsingh: 'Let Its Fruits Benefit Mainly the Small Farmers'"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, Mr Kishore Deerpalsingh, minister of agriculture, fisheries and the environment, made public the main lines of the white book which is about to be published by the government and which will state its policy with respect to agricultural diversification during the next five years. He warned that the government would be very strict in implementing this policy and would have to take more stringent measures, for instance if agricultural land was not put to optimum use. The minister was speaking to representatives of the agricultural community at a "Seminar on National Priorities as Part of a Strategy for Food Production," organized at the Octave Wiehe auditorium by the School of Agriculture of the University of Mauritius and by the Ministry of Agriculture, to mark the observance, today, of the second International Food Day, as requested by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). The latter, as well as Food and Allied Industries Ltd., financed the organization of this seminar. In addition to the above mentioned minister's speech, the participants also heard speeches by Mr Harish Boodhoo, vice-prime minister and minister of cooperatives and information, Mr Kailash Ruhee, minister of plan and economic development, Dr S. Bhoojeedhur of the School of Agriculture, who chaired the seminar, and five representatives from various agricultural circles, whom we shall mention below. On the occasion of this seminar, the minister of agriculture also presented the University of Mauritius with an FAO medal recognizing its commitment to agricultural research.

Mr Harish Boodhoo insisted on the urgent necessity for Mauritius to reduce drastically its food importations. He reviewed the various agricultural sectors where substitutes could be found for importations. According to the vice-prime minister, we have not yet reached the critical situation

which other countries are experiencing. However, he added, if we do not take measures right now, we might be forced to do so. Adopting the FAO slogan for this second International Food Day, namely "Food First," Mr H. Boodho said that truly, for those who are hungry, there is no dignity, civil rights nor law. He continued his speech by stressing the human, economic and political dimensions, and the need to, and strategy for producing as much as possible to prevent Mauritius from experiencing more serious difficulties.

The philosophy of the white book on agricultural diversification was presented by the minister of agriculture. Writing on this book is now almost completed. Here are its strong points, as announced by Mr K. Deerpalsingh.

"We shall be guided by realism in defining our objectives and shall thus take into account factors such as budgetary constraints which do not allow for an extension of subsidies, land availability, etc. Our operation will take place within the framework of limited parameters. Therefore, we must make optimum use of our land resources. All the space now available between cane rows must be exploited more intensively and scientifically than it is at present, and we must select the most productive rotation crops. It is my responsibility to point out that, if adequate measures are not taken to achieve optimum use of all the land, the government would have to take harsher measures. More land will be made available to livestock farmers, especially to the unemployed," the minister of agriculture said. He added: "All (so-called) crown land, and all vacant land, like that of the Tea Development Authority, must be converted into pastures or used for agricultural production. The law on Forest and River Reserves will be amended to comply with our agricultural diversification program. At this level, our objectives will be as follows: (1) self-sufficiency for selected products; (2) reduced dependence on importations of milk and meat; (3) optimum use of all land; (4) creation of an adequate framework for marketing facilities, the price-stabilization mechanism, and the institutions that will enable producers, in a sound environment encouraging high productivity (...). I would like to point out that, as far as the government is concerned, the implementation of the agricultural diversification policy will not mean a reduction of sugar production (...)."

The minister went on: "The Marketing Board, among others, will have to reduce its importations. It should also expand its activities to include a strongly planned agricultural and food industry. The government will create the necessary infrastructure and will provide incentives to encourage producers to invest and achieve better yields, and to provide them with a certain safety margin in the marketing of their products. Storage facilities and guaranteed prices for an increased number of products will be provided. Efforts will be undertaken to create agricultural and food industry units, especially processing units."

"The government," the minister assured, "will pay special attention to the interests and problems of small producers. It will make sure that the fruits of the agricultural diversification program will benefit the entire community of small farmers, small entrepreneurs, including those at the bottom of the ladder."

"The primary objective of this program," the minister added, "is to boost agricultural production by small farmers at rural level, to encourage small producers to form multipurpose cooperatives and to organize on a collective basis to store their products, introduce livestock grazing and market their products (...). The Mauritius Meat Authority, at present, can operate only as a slaughterhouse. It must play a more active role in the production of milk and meat. We expect that, this year or next year, the Mauritius Meat Authority will open a livestock holding center at La Ferme, where farmers can buy and sell animals (...) rather than selling them to regular customers, as is done now."

Concerning irrigation, the minister of agriculture had this to say: "Priority will be given to the reduction of water losses through canal improvement and irrigation projects (...). Measures will be taken in favor of enterprises and growers so they can work all usable land. In addition, new small-scale projects will be started at various locations on the island." Of fisheries, the minister of agriculture said: "Preliminary surveys indicate that a potential exists for the development of our shoal and other fisheries resources, and aquaculture offers a great potential for development (...); we shall provide the infrastructure required for the commercial production of shrimps and carps. We shall require the collaboration of neighboring countries to achieve a more rational management of our fisheries resources located (very far from our shores). A Fishermen Training School will be opened to improve the efficiency of 'traditional' fishermen."

9294

CSO: 3419/140

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL SUGAR HARVEST ESTIMATE--The sugar campaign, which started officially on Wednesday 2 June at the Mount, is now in its 19th week. Approximately 75 percent of the cane has been harvested, and the harvest is expected to be completed during the first half of December. The following figures provide a comparison between this year's crop and that of 1979, the last year with a normal crop: total cane crushed: 4,849,154 in 1982, 4,214,007 in 1979; extraction: 10.50 in 1982, 10.59 in 1979; total sugar produced: 509,378 in 1982, 454,746 in 1979. Due especially to the low rate of extraction, production will not reach 700,000 metric tons, as had been estimated last June. Therefore, the Chamber of Agriculture has reduced to 690,000 metric tons the official estimate for this year's crop. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 15 Oct 82 p 4] 9294

POLICE TO SQUELCH MERCHANT HOARDING--The Special Mobile Force and the Riot Unit will undertake searches on the premises of dishonest merchants who would hoard flour and ration-rice and refuse to sell them to the public. At an MMM meeting in Curepipe last Sunday, the minister of finance, Mr Paul Berenger dwelt on the intervention of these special armed police units against merchants who would make difficulties in selling rice and flour. Further reassurance was provided to the public in a communique issued Saturday by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Prices and Consumers' Protection. The government warned merchants that it is illegal to hoard staple products. The authorities will avail themselves of the law to seize the products thus hoarded, and the culprits will be prosecuted. The ministry expressed its concern in view of the fact that members of the public, in possession of ration cards, complained that some shopkeepers had refused to sell them rice and flour. Some refusals to sell were also brought to the attention of this newspaper. Flour disappeared from certain shops after the forthcoming increase was announced. In the suburbs of the capital some merchants are also selling ration rice at 1.50 rupees per half-kilo, instead of 1 rupee, claiming that it is good white rice. We advise consumers to refuse to condone such a dishonest transaction and to report all such cases to the police or to the Inforcement Branch of the ministry in Port-Louis. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURITIEN in French 19 Oct 82 p 5] 9294

CSO: 3419/140

MAPUTO'S 'CAMPAIGN OF LIES' SCORED

MB231623 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique
1700 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Maputo communist government has initiated a new phase of its campaign of lies in order to raise the morale of its lackeys and to keep its bosses' generosity unchanged.

After 5 years of armed struggle, with the resistance widening its area of activity and improving its operational results, the Maputo communist government now tries to convince the people that its troops are on the offensive, defeating and destroying resistance bases. Despite the great number of armed actions during the last 4 years, the communist government of Maputo--which has never referred to them before, and, in fact, has denied them on various occasions--is now beginning to report armed actions, while altering the veracity of the events.

The path of silence that the government adopted in the past became suspect when the country's instability grew and became evident both at home and abroad. Machel's regime could no longer hide the facts, and the lie of silence served to undermine the government's communist propaganda. This year, they have realized that they cannot continue hiding the facts that are common knowledge, and, accordingly, they have decided to change tactics in their campaign of lies.

With a communications network--both civilian and military--reaching throughout the country, the Machel regime is capable of obtaining firsthand information of events and of then distributing it to the media, with the alterations that are likely to transform its troops' defeats into victories. On other occasions, when it is unable to conceal certain events of a serious nature, the Maputo communist government spreads false reports about retaliatory actions carried out by its troops in fictitious places, which escape the scrutiny of foreign journalists.

Recently, a communique of the Maputo regime reported a military action in (Cumbane), near Inhambane, during which its troops reportedly killed 20 resistance guerrillas. The locals, who went to the area soon after the

alleged military action, were able to verify that the victims were, in fact, civilians traveling on a truck which had been mistakenly ambushed by FRELIMO troops.

In another report, Maputo propaganda claimed that a base in the Machaze area had been destroyed when, in fact, it had never existed and nobody had ever seen it.

The people of Mozambique still remember the colonial days, during which the newspapers published only what the settler government allowed to be published. Censorship is still in force, and journalists can only publish what is permitted by the government.

The Mozambique newspapers were once controlled by capitalist concerns in conjunction with the colonial government. Today, the newspapers are owned by the state and controlled by the Maputo communist government. Certainly the government publishes only what it finds suitable or convenient.

The situation pertaining to national newspapers does not differ from that of foreign correspondents based in Mozambique. As in colonial days, the Maputo communist government allows into the country only those journalists who are favorably disposed toward the political interests of the regime. Any journalist who is likely to criticize or accuse the government is expelled from the country.

In order to enter Mozambique, a foreign correspondent must apply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which, in turn, inquires about the political views of the applicant and obtains certain assurances that he will not jeopardize the government's own propaganda.

This was demonstrated in the case of the massacre of many Mozambique political prisoners, near the Chibuto concentration camp, without having been tried or sentenced by any court of law, which we denounced last year. The perpetrator of this massacre was political commissar Abel (Asekala) who, in 1977 and on instructions from the deputy minister of security, went to that concentration camp, removed the prisoners and then took them to the bush, where they were murdered and buried.

No foreign journalist based in Mozambique was ever allowed to investigate what, in fact, happened, nor has anybody thus far denounced the refusal of the Maputo communist authorities to investigate the circumstances surrounding this horrible crime.

Obviously, the Maputo newspapers cannot write about this, because the scribes working for them are paid to silence the errors and the crimes of the government--even Mia Couto, who in the colonial days proclaimed the freedom of the press and spoke out against the criminal connivance of certain journalists on the issue of colonialist massacres. Mia Couto became of the same ilk as his former colonial colleagues, and in order

to defend his post he has also kept quiet about the matter, the difference being that he has been given some details about the Chibuto massacre.

Mia Couto is aware that in June 1980, Sergio Vieira was instructed to forge a judicial order to legalize the murder of those political prisoners. Mia Couto knows that Sergio Vieira was, in fact, busy organizing the order, the file for which was named Namuli. Sergio Vieira mentioned it to Mia Couto, giving him a brief account of a propaganda campaign to be launched at the proper time, in view of the pressures the government was facing from some international organizations. Mia Couto is a foreman of the Maputo communist government, with the duties of controlling the NOTICIAS newspaper.

This is only one example of what happens when both national and foreign journalists in Maputo play the government's game regarding reports and communiques on the country's situation. Their duty is not to give a fair account of the events, or to fairly analyze the situation. Instead, they manipulate the international public opinion while in the service of a government which pays or rewards them exactly as in the colonial days.

Furthermore, as in the past, when Kaulza Da Arriaga used to kill like hell--while the guerrillas were advancing--Machel also kills like hell and the resistance advances. Kaulza's Gordian knots are now copied in Machel's Leopardo operations--even with the foreign backing, the false victories and the fabricated propaganda. However, the people's voice, which is the voice of reason, does not stop saying: The oppressors and exploiters have left. Their successors have arrived.

CSO: 3442/55

NEW NRM FRONT REPORTEDLY OPENED IN ZAMBEZIA

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Oct 82 p 20

[Text] Blantyre, Malawi, 28 October--Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano visited Malawi yesterday for official talks in the wake of Mozambican allegations that some of the guerrillas fighting the Maputo government are operating from Malawian territory.

The one-day visit also followed intensified attacks by insurgents of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR), who in the past two months have regularly sabotaged rail and road links between Mozambique's ports and the inland states of Malawi and Zimbabwe.

The Malawi government has denied that it gives any facilities to the rebels, but acknowledged that its control over its border in the Mulanje region adjacent to Mozambique is not perfect.

The MNR, which Caputo says is backed by South Africa, announced a few weeks ago in Lisbon that it was opening a new front in the North-Central Zambezia province bordering on Malawi. The MNR had previously been most active in the centre and south of Mozambique, and in the Northwestern Tete province.

Mr. Chissano, who was at the head of an eight-member delegation, told reporters in Blantyre last night that South Africa, through the MNR, was "trying to impede the development of Mozambique and by so doing (is) impeding the development of other countries like Malawi".

Pipeline Still Down

In addition to its attacks on the railway between Beira, Mozambique's second port, and the Malawi border, the MNR has recently stepped up its sabotage on the important rail line linking Maputo port and southeastern Zimbabwe.

Further, the fuel pipeline between Beira and the eastern Zimbabwe city of Mutare was reportedly still out of action late last week, two weeks after MNR rebels destroyed a pumping station in Mozambique and kidnapped three Portuguese technicians and their families.

The escalation of rebel activity against these transport links, crucial to the strategy of black southern African states to free themselves from economic

dependence on South Africa, has spawned a rash of high-level diplomatic and security contacts among the black states.

In the space of two weeks, top Zimbabwean and Zambian delegations visited Mozambique and Mr Chissano went to Malawi. Today Zambia's Defence, Home Affairs and Security Ministers, accompanied by the chiefs of the army and police, went to Angola for more talks.

Political observers in Maputo have said that the round of contacts could herald some cooperative regional military initiative against what is seen as increasing hostility from Pretoria. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/338

'VOFA' REPORTS SABOTAGE OPERATIONS

Powerlines Sabotaged

MB240721 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700
GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Chimoio--The headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance reports that its forces have once again sabotaged the powerlines which carry electricity from Chicamba Real, Manica Province, to the city of Beira. At the moment the government is resorting to diesel power stations in those areas where energy is in demand. Reports from our sources in Beira say that the government by adopting such a practice spends 20 percent of its resources every day.

A communique issued by the Department of Defense of the Mozambique National Resistance says that on 11 November its forces ambushed an enemy Toyota military vehicle traveling on the Magude-Chockwe Road, Gaza Province. The vehicle was completely destroyed.

A spokesman for the Department of Defense of the Mozambique National Resistance reported from the resistance headquarters in Chimoio that on 17 and 18 November its guerrillas in the (Bozua) region, near Macossa, Manica Province, received ten elements of the so-called paramilitary forces, known as people's militia, who deserted from the enemy's ranks. The spokesman said that other militiamen as well as FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] regular forces are arriving daily at our bases to join the Mozambique National Resistance

A communique giving further details on these individuals will be released in one of our future broadcasts.

Latest Actions

MB251140 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700
GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Chimoio--The headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance has reported the following acts of sabotage carried out by its forces:

--On 6 November 1982 Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas cut the railway line and some telephone lines linking Moatize to Mutarara, in the (Lucite) area, Tete Province.

--On 16 November 1982 Mozambique National Resistance fighters destroyed the Beira-Zimbabwe pipeline. This action of the glorious Mozambique National Resistance forces took place in the [words indistinct] region of Amatongas, Manica Province.

--On 17 November 1982 a Mozambique National Resistance sabotage group completely destroyed the bridge over the Revue River on the road linking Manica to (Casseme), in the (Chinhangore) Region, Manica Province.

--On 19 November 1982 the untiring Mozambique National Resistance forces knocked down eight pylons carrying electricity from Revue Central to the city of Beira. Four meters of the Beira-Mutare Railway line were destroyed by resistance guerrillas. Both actions occurred in the Vila Machado Region.

CSO: 3442/56

BRIEFS

ANTIBANDIT OPERATIONS CONTINUING--Between 14 and 16 November the Mozambique armed forces, the popular force for the liberation of Mozambique, destroyed two of the bases of the armed bandits in Moatize District, Tete Province. During the operation, which is still in progress, our forces captured a number of armed bandits and also some military equipment. Our forces also secured the release of about 200 members of the general public who had been kidnapped by the armed bandits who are operating in Mozambique in the service of the Pretoria regime. [Text] [EA171202 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 17 Nov 82]

SPORTS AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Agreements on sports cooperation between Mozambique and the USSR were signed in Maputo this afternoon following the visit by the deputy minister of the Soviet State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports to our country. The agreements were signed by the deputy national director for physical education and sports, (Joao Carlos De Conceicao), and the head of the visiting delegation, (?Vyachelas Zakhavin). The agreements refer to the sending of Soviet (?technicians) and physical education teachers to our country, the training of Mozambique cadres in the USSR and the provision of sports material for Mozambique. [Text] [EA190446 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 18 Nov 82 EA]

USSR TECHNICIANS IN LIMPOPO VALLEY--The USSR will continue to support Mozambique in the utilization of the Limpopo River valley, and in this connection is to send technicians to participate in drafting land irrigation schemes for a 3,000-hectare area and to dig water wells in Gaza Province. This is provided for in a protocol the two countries signed in Moscow a few days ago following a joint commission session. The protocol also provides for the joint drafting of a general plan for the utilization of the Incomati River water resources and its valley for agricultural purposes. [Text] [EA221250 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 22 Nov 82]

STUDENTS FOR GDR--Thirty individuals involved in the management of consumers' cooperatives will leave for the GDR in January to attend a secondary level course. Meanwhile, more than 50 workers of the same sector have recently completed a course in Maputo on the management of consumers' cooperatives. [Text] [MB221304 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Nov 82 MB]

RSA MANEUVERS REPORTED--Official Mozambique sources said yesterday that forces of the South African Army stationed along the border with Maputo Province have recently been carrying out operations which clearly threaten the integrity and sovereignty of Mozambique territory. The military maneuvers followed a buildup of forces close to Komatipoort, after the South African press published reports on an alleged military attack on a barracks near this border town. The same Mozambique sources said the People's Republic of Mozambique Government has no knowledge whatsoever of any details connected with the reports published by the apartheid regime's press. Mozambique's permanent representative at the United Nations has received instructions to inform UN Secretary General Perez De Cuellar of an impending military aggression by the racist forces. [Text] [LD231002 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 23 Nov 82]

'AIM' EDITOR REPORTEDLY ARRESTED--Maputo--Carlos Cardoso, the editor of the Mozambique News Agency, has been held under arrest since Wednesday night, our intelligence services revealed. Carlos Cardoso was detained for allegedly having disregarded superior directives on which his duties depend. However, it is known that the detention of the Mozambique News Agency editor was due to the publication of an article which had not been cleared by the FRELIMO Party. [Text] [MB251119 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 24 Nov 82]

SWEDISH SPONSORED NEW ATLAS--Next year the Ministry of Education will edit a geographic atlas covering the regional and economic studies of different continents in general and Mozambique's geography in particular. The atlas, which is to be published by a Swedish company under the sponsorship of the Swedish International Development Authority, is the result of the joint co-operation between the institutes for educational development of Mozambique and Angola. [Text] [MB241646 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Nov 82]

CSO: 3442/56

NIGER

BRIEFS

NIGER-NIGERIA COMMISSION MEETING--Niger's Minister of Mines and Industries, Oumar Diallo, has appealed to Nigeria to co-operate in processing Niger's uranium for the development of nuclear energy. Diallo was speaking at a meeting of the Nigerian-Niger joint commission in Lagos which discussed the supply of Nigerian electricity to Niger, phosphate and uranium joint ventures to be sited in Niger, a Niger dam project on the River Niger and processing Niger's tin deposits in Nigeria. Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan, Nigerian Minister of Mines and Power, said the phosphates venture could contribute to successful implementation of Nigeria's Green Revolution programme. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3406 15 Nov 82 p 2980]

CSO: 3400/339

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT URGED TO CURB 'STATE EMBASSIES' ABROAD

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Nov 82 p 15

[Letter by Bapakaye Dibi in the column "TIMES Mail"]

[Text]

I THINK one of the urgent questions the Federal Government should address itself to is whether State Governments may establish institutions abroad to serve purposes which the Federal Government embassies can handle. This issue is important for three reasons.

Apart from the remote possibility of another civil war in which the state "embassies" could serve as means to reach military hardware abroad, they are viable channels for syphoning the Nigerian taxpayer's money into foreign banks. The "embassies" are symptoms of lack of faith, by Nigerian Governments, in the Nigerian diplomatic corps abroad. In cases where a foreigner represents the State Government, the institution smacks of administrative imperialism.

A number of Nigerian State Governments have by-passed established Nigerian embassies and have set up Henry-Johnson type of "embassies" to disburse scholarship funds. (Henry A. Johnson and Mr. Hinch, Britons, represent the Rivers State Government at "The Old Hall, Wheaton Aston Staffordshire, England.

The argument is that Nigerian embassies have too much on their hands and are understaffed. I say, expand the Nigerian embassies and staff them adequately. Another argument is that Nigerian staff in the embassies are party-going and do not pay prompt attention to business as do their foreign counterparts who have been acculturated in the philosophy of duty is duty. I say, discipline erring staff.

These efforts will be seen as worthwhile when it is considered that it will not be easy for a state government big-wig to snatch away tax-payers' money through a Nigerian embassy with Federal might behind it. It would be

easier with a quasi-embassy staffed by the big-wig's cronies.

If the Nigerian embassy is staffed with the (thank God) prevalent philosophy of "federal character" it will be difficult for a federal government armed-with-a-pen robber to cheat the people through the embassy. In any case, the number of people who can do this will be minimal compared with the number who can do it through quasi-embassies.

Furthermore, the myth that Africans cannot manage their affairs will be exploded, if partially. Faith will appear to have been restored in the Nigerian embassies abroad.

Mr Henry A. Johnson and Mr. Hinch have written a number of Rivers State (of Nigeria) students here in Houston, Texas, telling them that their scholarship awards have been terminated.

What is the role of the Rivers State Government Scholarship Board?

Is it possible that the Scholarship Board knows nothing of Mr. Johnson's letters? Is it possible that funds meant for the students written by Johnson have been diverted? Should Johnson and Hinch award scholarship to Rivers State students on behalf of the Rivers State Government?

When a representative of the Nigerian Consulate at Atlanta, Georgia, came to Houston, Texas, sometime last year, he told Nigerian students that the Rivers State is not alone in setting up quasi-embassies abroad. I have cited Henry Johnson of Staffordshire because he is the only case I know only too well.

I think the Federal Nigerian Legislature should put a stop to the proliferation of Nigerian State Government "embassies" and make the legitimate embassies sit up.

WARNING ON METHODS OF STOPPING PRESS LEAKS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Caution"]

[Text]

THE Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport, Alhaji Aliyu Abu Fari has been expressing concern lately about high-ranking bureaucrats who leak federal government secrets. He told us last Thursday that such people have been sabotaging the government by such leaks to the press. The Minister would not finger those responsible but pointed out quite rightly that their existence could not be denied because privileged information does get published, whereas secrets have not got feet of their own.

The Minister then went on to say that something would have to be done to stop the leaks. Otherwise, he said,

"federal government programmes will be completely frustrated." Several days later, security agents raided the residence and office of Mr. Dele Giwa, Editor of the Sunday Concord to try to find out the source of its scoop on the Belgore panel of inquiry into the fire at the Ministry of External Affairs in Lagos which it published on 24/10/82. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that this is the beginning of a new federal government offensive against leaks.

We do hope we are wrong. But if we are not, then we must point out that the method is fraught with danger. Governments have every right to keep their secrets secret. But unfortunately

governments can get too secretive. It is the business of the press to guard against this. In so doing the press on its part could get too nose-y for the good of a nation. When it does so, the courts should be the arbiter. Otherwise we would not be running a democracy.

It is, in our opinion, much wiser and safer to plug leaks at source, than to conduct raids that could easily degenerate into attempts to browbeat journalists. And in deciding how to plug any press leaks, it ought to be born in mind that the courts have since affirmed categorically that journalists are not in the least obliged to squeal on their sources.

VICTIMS OF DISTURBANCES TO GET GOVERNMENT AID

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 25

[Article by Ibrahim Biu and Abdullahi Idris]

[Text]

THE Federal Government will assist in rehabilitating all victims of Bulumkuttu religious disturbances, the President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari said in Maiduguri yesterday.

The president said his Special Assistant on Parastatals, Dr. O.O. Olaiya had been instructed to discuss the extent of damages done at Bulumkuttu area with the Borno State Government.

He gave the assurance while responding to an address of welcome by the Shehu of Borno, Alhaji Mustapha Umar El-Kanemi.

President Shagari said the Federal Government was determined to do everything possible to assist the victims of the disturbances to enable them to live a normal life again soon.

The president also said that the Federal Government was concerned about the recent disturbances at not only Bulumkuttu but also in Kaduna and Kano and gave the assurance that steps would be taken to put an end to this type of insurrection.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari described the actions of the religious fanatics at Bulumkuttu as "madness" and that whoever might be their leaders were bandits who were out to cause trouble in this country. He also said these people did not love this country.

President Shagari stated that in view of what had happened, his administration would now be vigilant and ruthless with all types of religious fanatics and appealed to citizens of this country to cooperate with law enforcement agents so that the situation could be dealt with.

Alhaji Shehu commended the state government, the state police command and volunteers for their efforts in arresting the situation.

The Shehu of Borno had in his speech appealed to the president to provide financial assistance to the victims of the disturbances.

The Shehu told the president that the disturbances had resulted in loss of many lives and

destruction of properties worth thousands of Naira. He said the disturbances were a big blow not only to the state but the whole nation.

On arrival, president Shagari had visited the scene of the disturbances at Bulumkuttu, the Ali Askira Primary school where 1,712 victims of the disturbances were being temporarily resettled and the Maiduguri General Hospital.

He was conducted round the Bulumkuttu area and the other areas visited by the Governor of the state, Alhaji Mohammed Goni and Alhaji Tahiru Jidda the state Commissioner of Police.

At Bulumkuttu area, President Shagari was shown the enclave of the fanatics and other houses used by them.

The religious disturbances were sparked off when the fanatics resisted to their houses being searched by the police.

The President was accompanied to Bulumkuttu by Governor Goni, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba; the Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele; the Presidential Adviser on Political Affairs, Dr. Chuba Okadigbo and the Shehu of Borno, Alhaji Mustapha Umar El-Kanemi.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DETAILED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2945, 29 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Lagos, 26 October--Nigeria, the biggest market in Africa, is three months late paying for 5,000 million dollars' worth of imports, and the currency value of the nation's imports exceeds that of its oil exports.

Even though Nigeria's external debt is only 10,000 million dollars, the nation is in a serious economic position.

Foreign banks operating here are refusing to confirm letters of credit and Nigeria's suppliers can no longer count on getting their money quickly, one banking executive said here.

Last April President Shehu Shagari imposed austerity measures when imports were running at 1,800 million dollars a month and oil revenue was only 65 percent of this sum, but it is now clear that in view of sluggish international oil sales, import curbs are no longer enough.

Nigeria has to catch up its payments and at the same time boost its external reserves which have fallen to 1,000 million dollars.

There is little doubt in the minds of analysts here that the government will have to borrow more from abroad.

One analyst has noted: "The big international banks are already uptight about Mexico, Poland, Argentina and other debtors, and in these times it is hard to see who is going to help them out".

One banker here believes: "Nigeria may have to pay for Mexico's mistakes". He explained that the U.S. banks' commitments in Mexico probably meant that the U.S. would increase its crude oil purchases from that country, where its banks are out on a 25,000 million dollar limb.

"So they will buy less Nigerian oil thus pushing us into a deeper crisis", he says, adding that the United States has hitherto been Nigeria's top customer for oil, last year's total amounting to 9,000 million dollars.

Oil companies operating here consider oil prospects to be good for the coming three months, although they are less confident about the long term.

The country's import bill in the first nine months of this year was around 13,000 million dollars while exports were only 10,500 million dollars, according to central bank officials.

At this juncture it is unclear where Nigeria will turn for funds. It is assumed here that the authorities will be unable to tap the eurocurrency market. Bank loans are unlikely to be forthcoming, partly due to the Mexican problem, but also because most international banks in Lagos are already well extended and will refuse further credit.

If Nigeria turns to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), it will no doubt be ordered to devalue. The idea would be to damp down living standards and make imports costlier, which would boost local manufacture.

In addition, the IMF may well call for the end of ambitious projects draining funds, like the new Federal capital, the Ajaokuta steel plant and new international-gauge railway lines.

Out of self-respect, Nigeria will not submit to these conditions, it is universally agreed here, and could opt for "political" borrowing, for example from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) of which it is currently the President.

Saudi Arabia in particular could provide funds, and King Fahd is due to pay an official visit to Nigeria. Diplomats here are sure that Saudi Arabia will assist Africa's most populous state headed by a moderate Moslem president.

Rumours in London and elsewhere suggest that Nigeria could quit OPEC and go it alone, selling oil at a low price in a bid to restore its position rapidly. Nigerian officials hotly deny this as a possibility. This country has to stay in OPEC, the sole hope of stable prices, they declare.

Concern has developed in Lagos that foreign interests will be allowed to repatriate a lower percentage of their profits in future. But most large groups operating here consider that Nigeria is simply going through a bad patch, and that the financial position will be restored in the long term.

A banker has said: "Nigeria is actually a victim of its own reluctance to get into debt. If it owed what Mexico does, everybody would rush to help us out, not least out of self-interest".

He added: "As things are, nobody is likely to give us a quick hand-out. In the broader view, the situation is not really all that serious". (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/334

NEW 1983 BUDGET TERMED REALISTIC

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Nov 82 p 3

[Editorial in the column "Daily Times Opinion": "Realistic Budget"]

[Text] **T**HAT President Shehu Shagari has announced a 1983 budget that is ₦645 million less than that of this year, is a realistic appreciation of the current national and indeed world-wide economic recession. In the past, the tendency was to always make the new budget bigger than the previous one.

Since budgets are based on mere projections, nobody expects a mathematical accuracy, but then revenue generating sources ought to be critically scrutinised and assessed to reduce the margin of error. It is commendable that the revenue expectations of 1983 "have taken into full consideration international as well as domestic factors that are crucial in the production and sale of crude oil", which is responsible for about 90 per cent of the nation's income.

Although, there were signs of higher demand for crude oil in the world market, and the country's OPEC's quota is 1.3 million barrels per day, "the forecast of oil revenue for 1983 was based on a projection of one million barrels per day even though we have capacity to produce twice this amount".

What all this has shown is that a very serious effort must be made to diversify the economy. Apart from being exhaustible, crude oil is also standing the risk of fizzling into nothingness when new energy sources, currently being intensively looked for by oil consumers, are discovered. Even

now, all the countries whose major export is petroleum, are facing the hardest of times because of the oil glut, which the OPEC's quota strategy has not entirely succeeded to overcome.

Good enough, the President said in his budget speech that the Green Revolution programme was meant to restore agriculture once more into a huge foreign exchange earner.

For this reason, agriculture, just as in the 1982 budget, got by far the highest allocation of ₦1.19 billion, which is 16.5 per cent of the entire budget. Although the President gave some encouraging data of the Green Revolution output so far, there is need to judiciously utilise the huge amount to quicken the realisation of self-sufficiency in food and exportation as well as local processing of cash crops.

It is gratifying that the President also enumerated the marvellous achievements in the steel industry and talked about the top priority being accorded the building of the Liquefied Natural Gas and the phase two of the Petrochemical projects.

Moreover, the Federal Government will implement a new policy next year in which revenue would be obtained from parastatals engaged in substantial economic activities.

The state governments need to also give serious thought to exploring other areas of generating revenue. Since the future of oil is uncertain, every effort must be made to diversify the economy. The 1983 budget is therefore in the right direction.

REASONABLENESS OF NEW SHAGARI BUDGET EXPLORED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3406, 15 Nov 82 pp 2937-2938

[Article: "Nigeria's Conservative Budget"]

[Text]

PRESIDENT SHEHU SHAGARI presented to the Nigerian National Assembly Budget proposals to spend ₦10,655m. in 1983; this is a reduction of ₦280m. compared with the spending plans for 1982. The sum is made up of anticipated recurrent expenditure of ₦3,433m. and capital expenditure of ₦7,222m. The President pointed out that the recurrent expenditure figure was nearly ₦40m. lower than the figure approved for 1982, this, he said, "shows that this administration is conscious of the need to live within our available resources." In addition to the normal recurrent expenditure, charges on the consolidated revenue fund of ₦1,400m. are also expected.

Federally collected revenue in 1983 is expected to come to ₦9,307m. Out of this ₦982m. will accrue exclusively to the Federal Government. The remaining ₦8,342m. will be transferred to the Federation Account, in accordance with the Constitution, and then be divided according to the Revenue Allocation Formula. This means that the Federal Government will receive ₦4,578m., the States (including the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja) ₦2,913m. and ₦832m. will be paid directly to the local governments. Independent Federal Government revenue will bring 1983 total resources to ₦5,561m.

President Shagari said that the revenue projections had been based on an analysis of the world demand for oil — Nigeria's principal foreign revenue earner — which predicted a daily export of Nigerian oil averaging 1m. barrels a day, "even though we have capacity to produce twice this amount." (Output last month was 1.47m. barrels per day and is expected to be much the same this month.)

The President explained that while the estimated figure for capital spending in 1983 is ₦7,230m. "only ₦2,130m. is available for transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Development Fund for capital projects. Thus it is expected that ₦1,300m. and ₦3,020m. will come from internal and external loans respectively. The receipts from these sources will [still] not be adequate for capital expenditure. Hence 20 per cent of the estimated capital expenditure will be reserved. However, part or all of the amount so reserved will be dereserved for expenditure, if the revenue position improves substantially during the year."

It is not unreasonable to expect that the revenue position will improve but the President was careful not to define (or quantify) what he meant by "substantially." It might be possible to infer something from his remarks about 1982.

"The slow-down in the general level of our economic activities in 1981 continued in 1982. The gross domestic product in real terms dropped marginally from ₦30,500m. to ₦29,800m. giving a fall of about 2 per cent. This drop is brought about by a 16 per cent decrease in the contribution of the petroleum sector to the national revenue.

"So far exports of goods and services in 1982 amount to about ₦10,000m. while the figure for imports is ₦11,400m. The figures indicate current account deficit of ₦1,400m. and when we take account of capital movements, the overall deficit, taking current and capital accounts together, is ₦1,500m. This implies a reduction of ₦1,500m. in our external reserves. Thus our external reserve position is ₦1,100m. as against ₦2,600m. in the previous year."

"Turning to the area of public finance, for the year 1982 the revised retained Federal Government revenue is estimated at ₦6,800m. Against this, the revised estimated recurrent expenditure is ₦4,800m. giving a revised current budget surplus of ₦2,000m. This surplus taken together with an estimated capital expenditure of ₦5,200m. gives an overall budgetary deficit of ₦3,200m., to be covered by internal and external borrowing."

(It may not be quite as easy to raise the necessary loans overseas as it perhaps ought to be for a country with the potential of Nigeria and a debt service ratio of only 7 per cent. The large trade debt, which some outsiders had hoped the President might quantify during his budget speech (Dr. J. S. Odama, one of the President's special advisors on economic affairs, said recently in Lagos that the Central Bank of Nigeria was up to date with payments on drafts, travellers' cheques, student remittances, loan and interest repayments, and NNPC joint ventures, had paid up to the second week of October on letters of credit and was up to the first week of August with payments on bills for collection and accounts usance bills) has raised some questions about the quality of external debt management. Because of this feeling that there may be some strain in handling such matters bankers may be cautious in lending, especially as short-term debts burdens are beginning to attract more attention from potential leaders.

President Shagari said that he had followed the debate about devaluation of the naira "with keen interest." He went on: "I am convinced that given the present structure of the Nigerian economy which depends largely on one export commodity on the one hand and places heavy reliance on imports of capital goods and raw materials on the other, devaluation will not be in the best interest of the economy. I therefore wish to state without any equivocation that under the present circumstances this administration has no intention of devaluing the naira."

In another comment about the naira the President said: "At this point, let me say that it has come to our knowledge that some banks outside Nigeria are involved in an illegal trafficking in our currency . . . I would however readily admit that illegal transfers of large sums of Nigerian currency cannot take place without the active connivance of some unpatriotic Nigerians. It is distressing to note that this practice which is a serious threat to the external value of the Naira, is committed not by the ordinary people of this country, but those

who, strangely enough, stand to reap greater benefits from a healthier economy.

"These myopic people should know that we cannot have an effective ethical revolution which is not based on improved commercial ethics. Our efforts towards speedy economic recovery demands that we should have this improvement. I therefore call upon all patriotic Nigerians to give their full co-operation to this crusade so that we can eliminate this evil act and also track down the culprits."

The president said that measures which he had introduced under the Economy Stabilisation (Temporary Provisions) Act, which the National Assembly passed in April — "that noble act of patriotism" — had already reduced imports by some 20 per cent. He will be able to continue using these powers for further restraint of imports and probably this is the better way, rather than incorporating measures in the Budget which could be delayed by lengthy debate during which some steps which the President believes necessary might be deleted by politicians heeding special interests; a risk which will, of course, be greater in an election year.

Recent events have underlined the fact that Nigeria has become virtually a "mono-culture" exporter and President Shagari emphasised the need "to diversify our revenue sources and to be less dependent on oil . . . Accordingly a new policy aimed at obtaining revenue from parastatals engaged in substantial economic activities will be implemented in 1983. As you know, before the days of the oil boom agriculture was our major foreign exchange earner. The Green Revolution programme is designed among other things to restore to Nigeria this avenue of foreign exchange."

The Agriculture sector has been allotted some ₦1,190m. in the budget, about 16 per cent of the total. "Our ultimate aim is to phase out food imports through self-sufficiency as quickly as possible." Of the allocation to the sector ₦561m. has been specifically ear-marked for exploiting water resources. The President also said that special attention was being paid to afforestation in the arid zones of the country and to developing grazing reserves for nomadic cattle herdsmen. The Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank was recently authorised to borrow ₦100m. from the domestic money market to augment its resources to promote mass participation in agricultural production and to raise farmers' incomes. In a further effort to help rural development and reduce the drift to the towns, commercial banks have been directed to lend a minimum of 30 per cent of the deposits collected in their rural

branches to customers in those local areas. There are now 273 branches in rural areas, out of a total of 917 in the country.

In another step to moderate the effect of imports the President announced that restrictions would be introduced on the types of motor vehicles which could be imported. He said that this was to stop the country becoming a "dumping ground" for all sorts of vehicles but his further observation that the Government was concerned about the proliferation of various brands and models and the associated inadequate supplies of spare parts and accessories needed for their proper maintenance — and the unnatural but real strain on Nigeria's still limited supply of skilled mechanics — are probably nearer the mark. He added that the restriction was also to ensure that imported vehicles and equipment should facilitate economic development by providing maintenance skills and encouraging assembly and eventually manufacture.

A budgetary allocation of ₦139m. is proposed for housing, including slightly more than ₦45m. for the Federal Mortgage Bank. The President pointed out that nearly 31,000 low-cost housing units had been built out of the 40,000 which his Government had projected upon being elected. He also drew attention to the real progress which has been made at Abuja.

The Government remains committed to its policy on qualitative education at all levels. An allocation of ₦431m. has been set aside for capital expenditure to fund, among other things, post-graduate scholarships and to supplement bursary awards given by friendly overseas countries, as well as grants and subventions to institutions of higher learning.

"For the first time separate heads of expenditure have been created for the National Universities Commission in both the recurrent and capital estimates to facilitate disbursement of funds to Federal universities. The allocation of ₦179.4m. shown in the capital estimates under the National Universities Commission heads of expenditure includes a provision to establish Federal universities in the two remaining states that have no university, namely Niger and Ogun states."

Earlier in his speech the President had said "faced as Nigeria is, with the declining oil revenue, and consequent reduction in public expenditure, it became inevitable to impose temporary freeze on employment in the public service. I know what this meant to those coming out of colleges and universities. They had their fair share of the problems facing our country and indeed the world. After due consideration,

government has now decided to lift the embargo on employment.

"In addition, it has been decided to strengthen and widen the functions of employment exchanges and the National Manpower Board so as to make it possible for them to check indiscriminate retrenchment, to stabilise labour turnover and to facilitate employment of more Nigerians."

The President also mentioned the country's steel industry development, but did not make any reference to the possible effects upon the Ajaokuta steel plant of the postponement of the railway project. On the liquified natural gas scheme he said that careful study of Nigeria's financial and economic prospects for the 1990s had produced the firm conclusion that "the LNG project is strategically essential to the nation. This administration will therefore give adequate attention to this capital intensive project which will be largely financed from external sources by way of loans and equity participation. I should therefore like to appeal to the National Assembly to give the necessary co-operation to ensure the accelerated development of this project, which will commence in 1983."

The petrochemical projects have been given a much higher practical priority and the President said that phase I, building refineries, has been virtually completed and the building work for phase II, the actual production of by-products, such as ethylene and other chemicals, is expected to be completed in 1984.

To increase efficiency in the postal and telecommunication fields, both of major importance to the country's economic health, the Government proposes to separate the two functions and relevant Bills will be sent soon to the National Assembly.

"In the sector of telecommunications, progress has been very encouraging this year, President Shagari said and better results are expected in 1983. For example, an additional earth station is to be commissioned this month and by December 1982, Nigerian External Telecommunication Ltd. (NET) will be operating from every state capital in Nigeria, including Abuja.

Exchanges with a total capacity of over 100,000 lines have either been or about to be commissioned. Currently, over 40 exchange buildings are being built in various parts of the country. In addition, the Ministry of Communications has installed in Abuja a modest but efficient system with a capacity for 2,400 lines and four hundred trunks. Expansion of these facilities will continue as finance permits."

Turning to a different communication system the President said that 500 kilometres of new roads have been built so far this year and another 900 kilometres rehabilitated with work in progress on a further 377 kilometres of road-building.

No precise figures were given in the Budget speech for spending on the armed forces but the President said that adequate provision would be made to ensure the general combat readiness and effectiveness in their twin roles of both defending the nation and being able to come to the aid of the civil power. He mentioned particularly new "deep penetration aircraft" for the air force and guaranteed that there would be adequate training for the men involved in operating these planes.

The President was more forthcoming on the Police; for example ₦51m. is to be spent on providing barrack facilities for the Police Mobile Force, for which another 38 units are to be created as well as setting up a new training school.

CSO: 3400/334

FOREIGN EXCHANGE OUTFLOW TO BE 600 MILLION NAIRA PER MONTH

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 8 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

NIGERIA'S foreign exchange outflow has been pegged at N7.2 billion for 1983, a figure which works out at approximately N600m per month.

According to President Shehu Shagari, this is because the government is banking on ending 1983 with a N2 billion reserve position as against expected N1.1 billion position by the end of this year.

In the first nine months of this year, the average monthly foreign exchange earning was N826.4 million.

The current austerity measures, declared by the president, were introduced 'to reduce the level of imports and conserve scarce foreign exchange encourage and protect local industries and to ensure strict adherence to government priorities'.

Pegging exchange outflow in 1983 is bound to have an effect on our direction and volume of trade in the year. In 1981, total trade contracted by 5.3 per cent as a result of the 25.6 per cent drop recorded in exports. Imports had in fact risen by 24.4 per cent that year.

There was a major readjustment in the nation's direction of trade in that year. Western Europe's share increased marginally to 53.5 per cent while that of the United States shrunk to 33.9 per cent from 39.9 per cent in 1980.

The African share of trade shrunk a bit from 2.1 per cent to 2.0 per cent while Asia increased its share from 1980's 7.1 per cent to 9.3 per cent.

When the austerity measures were introduced last April, most affected was trade with Western Europe because the bulk of raw materials as of now, come from this sector. The Asian share too is likely to suffer because of the measures impact on electronics and other related products.

In addition, the recent correspondent banks refusal to confirm letters of credit hit European trade with Nigeria more because some American banks were still confirming at the time Barclays and Standard Chartered had stopped confirming.

Hence, it will not be surprising if Western Europe's and Asia's share of the Nigerian market shrinks this year to the benefit of the United States of America.

CSO: 3400/334

DROP IN DIRECT TAXATION SHOWN SINCE LAST YEAR

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 82 pp 1, 32

[Text]

DIRECT taxes contributed N3.8 billion to the N9.3 billion revenue estimates for 1983. This shows a drop of N2.1 billion on last year's direct taxes contribution to the approved estimates.

Contributing significantly to the drop, is the tax from petroleum profit in 1983. The estimate amounts to N3.2 billion as against the N5.4 billion in the approved estimate for 1982.

Also significant is the drop in the Personal Income Tax from Armed Forces, Police and External Affairs Officers. In 1982, tax from this source in the approved estimate was N12 million but will now increase to N4.5 million in 1983.

Capital Gains Tax is to contribute N2.5 million about N5 million below the N3 million of 1982. Areas from Personal Income Tax in the estimate is to be N15,000.

However, there are some sub-headings which are expected to show improvement on the 1982 estimates.

These include Stamp Duties and Penalties which is N15.5 million as against the N12 million approved for 1982.

Other contributors to the revenue estimates are Customs and Exercise with N2.1 billion, Licences and Internal Revenue N307,200. Mining N2.3 billion as against the N2.8 billion in the approved estimate for 1982.

N9.8 million is expected from fees with N3 million of this coming from passport fees, N1.6 million for school fees and N1.2 million from airport fees. Earning and sales is expected to yield a revenue of N34 million in 1983 as against the N30 million approved FOR 1982.

Rents on government property remains at N2.75 million with N2.4 million coming from senior staff quarters. Revenue from interest and repayment (general) is put at N697.4 million.

This shows an improvement over the N537.4 million for the 1982 budget.

CSO: 3400/334

REACTIONS TO RELIGIOUS RIOTS BY NIGERIANS CRITICIZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 22, 20 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "Nigeria: Maitatsine Machinations"]

[Text]

The religious violence which has swept through three important northern Nigerian towns had a strong anti-Western motivation; it provided an ideological outlet for the vast number of people dissatisfied with the materialism of all political parties; and it proved that the causes of the insurrection of December 1980 had not been eradicated, as had been thought. It also showed that Nigerian police are scarcely more capable of dealing with such matters than they were then. There are widespread rumours that the army and airforce were not brought in this time to quell the unrest because of serious indiscipline in their own ranks and the need to conserve Nigeria's effective military strength at a time of deepening political tensions. On the day the violence is said to have started, Brig. H A Hananiya, general officer commanding the second mechanised division, warned that soldiers belonging to secret societies or engaged in protection rackets would be discharged. He listed many other acts of indiscipline and implied that they were widespread.

The riots started in the capital of Borno State, Maiduguri, and spread to Kano and Kaduna. The perpetrators of the unrest have been publicly described as the *Maitatsine* sect, the followers of Mohammadu Marwa, who led similar riots in December 1980 in Kano. He was killed at that time, "trying to escape arrest", but he had a long history of subversive activity. Born in Cameroun, he was deported from Kano for the first time in 1962. He re-emerged in Borno, where his followers caused serious trouble in 1978. In April 1980 the police in Kano used firearms when teargas failed to disperse a *Maitatsine* crowd. Marwa's sect had been in trouble on at least 16 occasions for preaching without permits, according to police evidence before the inquiry which followed the 1980 riots.

There should therefore have been a careful security check on the sect, particularly as President Shagari granted executive pardon to a large number of them who had been in prison without being charged for almost two years. In fact, although riots are supposed to have broken out on 26 October, according to the federal

government, it is admitted that the leaders of the sect made a provocative religious statement in Maiduguri on 19 October, claiming that the late Marwa was "the true prophet" and that the Prophet Mohammed was only an Arab whose name should not be mentioned henceforth.

This particular proclamation indicates that the leaders of the unrest may well have come across the border from Chad together with the many refugees who have sought asylum in Nigeria, particularly since the defeat of the southern Chadian leader, Col. Kamougué. To the people in southern Chad, the country's new president, Hissein Habré, is the worst of the northern (or Arab) "rebels", against whom they have been fighting most of their lives.

The disclaimer about the prophet being Arab may be new, but there are signs that the *Maitatsine* sect took care to stress its African rather than Arab nature for quite a long time. For example, Marwa opposed the Islamic necessity of facing Mecca during prayers. More worrying to the Nigerian authorities is the hatred shown by these Muslim fundamentalists against all things western with which they connect ostentatious living and personal possessions beyond the immediate necessities, including private houses and wrist watches. The display of luxuries by chiefs, politicians and bureaucrats is one of the most aggravating aspects of public life for the great majority of Nigerians. No Nigerian political party has been able to address itself to this problem. As a result, there was a fertile recruiting ground for the *Maitatsine* sect, and they were more successful than anybody had realized, at least in Lagos. This point was brought home to the tribunal last year by Nigeria's top Muslim leader, the Sultan of Sokoto, Sir Abubakar Usman, who said in evidence that young preachers belonging to the sect had gained influence in many northern rural areas and were introducing new doctrines into Islam, a fact which he deplored.

The 1980 trouble spread through most northern states, and even as far south as Oyo, where the police equated politics with religious unrest. In Bauchi, members of a sect called *Al-Masifu* were arrested and charged with plotting arson. *Al-Masifu* was reported to be an Islamic sect from Israel, said to have been responsible for the seizure of the mosque in Mecca in 1979. Unrest continued for many months after the December 1980 outbreak. For instance, in September last year, a court in Sokoto passed a jail sentence on a man accused of "sending inflammatory messages in cassettes and posters to schools, calling for an Islamic revolution in Nigeria".

At the same time the *All-Sokoto State Muslim Association* was banned. At the end of last year the *Muslim Student Association* in Kwara called for an investigation into a fanatical sect in the state which, it claimed, was linked to the *Maitatsine* troubles. Kwara is one of those Middle Belt states where power is divided between Muslims and Christians; there had already been a controversy over the swing of the education system away from the missionary to the Islamic curriculum — potentially still a major cause of conflict.

There is little doubt that the reactions to this year's riots will echo those of 1981 in the search for a scapegoat. The most spectacular accusation at the time was that *Unity Party of Nigeria* (UPN) leader Chief Awolowo, traditionally the arch-enemy of the Muslim north, had instigated the trouble. The pro-*National Party of Nigeria* (NPN) chief whip of the *People's Redemption Party* (PRP) in the Federal House of Representatives, Dr Junaid S. Muhammad (who claimed afterwards to have had advance knowledge of the crisis) maintained that the riots had been the result of "a carefully conceived plan by *Mossad* — the Israeli secret service — the host of Awolowo during his visit to Israel". The visit referred to had taken place in 1980. Unfortunately Awolowo was in Israel again this year. Just before the latest riots, the *Nigeria Muslim Council* in Lagos called on the federal government to proscribe all Israeli institutions because of the *Lebanon* massacres.

Shagari has recently gone to a great deal of trouble to conciliate Awolowo, even bestowing on him the highest order, the *Nigerian Star*, on Independence Day in Abuja. Such a gesture, it was hoped, would defuse the political tension which had already built up to an intolerable extent in the run-up to the 1983 elections. The renewed unrest could undo any good achieved in this direction. It will also intensify tensions within the PRP, which controls the governorships of Kano and Kaduna. One effect already evident is Nigeria's adverse reaction to its neighbours. In 1980 most of the fanatics arrested were non-Nigerians, particularly from Niger, Cameroun and Chad. This week the Kaduna State Assembly called on the federal government to renounce the ECOWAS treaty under which nationals from West African member states can cross each other's borders freely, at least in theory. Apart from the foreign policy problems this causes, to externalise the source of the trouble in this way is to ignore domestic threats. Most important, the repetition of the *Maitatsine* manifestation could undermine confidence in the northern establishment which is still the source of continuity in government. While this may be welcomed by southern politicians, under present circumstances it would leave a dangerous power gap •

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES, FANATICISM CONDEMNED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Oct 82 p 3

[Editorial in the column "Daily Times Opinion": "Religious Fanaticism"]

[Text]

THE Nigerian constitution upholds the right of every citizen to belong to any religion of his choice, but that is no licence for people to turn fanatical to the extent of disturbing the peace and stability of the nation.

In late 1980, some moslem religious fanatics, under the leadership of Muhammadu Marwa, popularly called Maitatsine, successfully overpowered the police which wanted to control their excesses in Kano for some days. The Army had to intervene before the religious uprising was quelled. At the end of it all, several people lost their lives and property.

As required by the law, the religious "maniacs" could have been charged to court in time, tried and sentenced, if found guilty. But for about 22 months, nothing was done. The probability of having some innocent people among those suffering in detention, made the President to grant all of them executive pardon early this month.

And on October 19, some fanatics openly proclaimed in Maiduguri that "Maitatsine is the approved prophet." They urged their members to desist from mentioning the name of prophet Mohammed, who they referred to as "an Arab."

For preaching without permit, as legally required in the State, the police on October 26, arrested 16 of the religious fanatics. Consequently, the acclaimed followers of Maitatsine attacked the police and some civilians last Tuesday with dangerous weapons, resulting in the death of about 15

policemen and a yet unspecified number of civilians.

The injured were so many that the Maiduguri General Hospital had to be closed to out-patients to enable it attend to casualties of the disturbances.

That the Maitatsine men were able to organise again and give the police over four hours serious fight, is embarrassing.

After the Kano disturbances, there was overwhelming evidence to confirm the presence of Maitatsine's followers in most of the northern states. Many State governments took pre-emptive steps by introducing preaching permits, ostensibly to check fanaticism. In spite of these precautionary measures, the fanatics surfaced again in Borno State and succeeded in causing another havoc.

As is now clear, nobody knows for certain the number of Maitatsine followers and where they reside. So, what is likely to happen is occasional confrontation with the police in different parts of the country.

If the reason for violence by the sect is their claim to freedom of religion, then their leaders must make the members realise that the only way to achieve respectability is to be law-abiding. If persuasion fails, then the sect must be banned and a strong intelligence network should be set up to fish out the members and prosecute them. The Government must be firm in dealing with these agents of violence and instability.

RUMORS SAID EXACERBATING RELIGIOUS RIOT SITUATION

Appeal From Paper

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Stop the Rumours"]

[Text]

IN the wake of the religious disturbances in Maiduguri, Kano and Kaduna last week, the public in these and other towns in the northern states are being subjected to fears through rumours of impending or new disturbances.

The Kaduna State Police Command has been inundated with false reports of fresh religious disturbances. On Wednesday, a minor altercation in Zaria market sparked off false news of disturbances. On the same day, this newspaper was told that some schools and churches in Kaduna town had been set on fire. It turned out to be a hoax. Rumours also freely circulated that disturbances would

erupt in Kaduna after the Juma'at prayers yesterday and that Moslems would be attacked in mosques in Zaria. Again, a hoax. Economic life was virtually at a standstill in Jos and Bauchi because of similar rumours.

Some news media have also fanned the embers of these unfounded rumours. Both the FRCN and NTA Kaduna for one. And yesterday, The Standard reported that a woman was killed and several others were seriously injured in a religious violence in Zaria on Thursday. The police say there was no truth in it.

The New Nigerian is disturbed by this development. In the wake of a sectarian or civil strife, people naturally

feel insecure. Obviously, unscrupulous people are exploiting this to paralyse not only economic activity but social interactions. These rumours don't help the police either. The police, anxious not to take any information for granted, are forced to chase shadows.

We appeal to those peddling these rumours to desist. They are not helping the society to recover from the traumas of these past few days. And recovery is what we need. In a state of heightened anxiety no one can help the police prevent further occurrences. Since the public depends on the news media for accurate information, the least they can do is not to mislead it.

Police Warning

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Shitu Saude]

[Text]

THE Kaduna State Police Commissioner, Alhaji Hamza Usman Katsina has warned the public against rumour-mongering, especially about alleged presence of religious fanatics in various parts of the state.

The commissioner said in Kaduna yesterday that such rumours could cause fear and lead to the breach of the peace in the state.

He added that his command had observed that many "unscrupulous" persons were using the recent religious disturbances in Kaduna to spread ugly rumours.

Alhaji Hamza stated that the public should be rest assured that the situation had been brought under control.

He warned that any person found peddling false rumours or engaged in any act that was likely to cause a breach of the peace

would be prosecuted.

The commissioner's warning came in the wake of a report that there was an outbreak of violence by the fanatics in Zaria which caused a stampede in the market on Thursday.

The New Nigerian confirmed yesterday that what actually happened was that a fight developed between two persons at the Tudun Wada market, which caused stampede in the market. Nobody was killed or injured during the stampede.

The Emir of Zaria, Alhaji Shehu Idris, in a special message, appealed to the public to be calm because the rumour that the fanatics were present in Zaria was false.

He said last Friday's disturbances were unfortunate and consoled the families of those who were either killed or injured during the incident.

CSO: 3400/284

FURTHER REPORTS ON ARRESTS OF 'FANATICS'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 82 p 16

[Text]

SEVENTY more persons yesterday appeared before the Kaduna Chief Magistrate's Court in connection with the religious disturbances in Kaduna last Friday.

They were charged with unlawful assembly, rioting and civil disturbance. This brings to 174 the number of 'fanatics' charged in court over the disturbances.

According to the prosecutor, Inspector Lazarus Koomeh, 52 of those taken to the court yesterday were from the Niger Republic, two from the Chad, one from Sokoto State, four from Kano State, two from Plateau State and 10 from Kaduna State.

Inspector Koomeh urged the court not to grant bail to the accused persons pointing out that since those arraigned before the court on November 1 and 2 had been remanded in prison custody, same should apply to them.

Magistrate Louis Yashim granted the request and ordered the accused persons remanded in prison custody until November 19.

Another report said 60 persons suspected to be religious 'fanatics' have been arrested by the police in Jos.

The governor of Plateau State, Mr. Solomon Lar, announced this on Wednesday while addressing traditional rulers, chairmen and

secretaries of local governments and officials of the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP).

The governor expressed fear that the fanatics might appear in strongholds such as Lafia, Keffi and Akwanga in the state.

He therefore urged traditional rulers to be vigilant and report suspicious movements or characters to the nearest police station.

The governor said "a good religious man does not believe in violence but peaceful preaching and propagation of ideas."

Mr. Lar condemned the killings by the fanatics and expressed sympathy with the families of the victims.

Last Wednesday the state police command reported the arrest of 33 suspected religious fanatics.

According to the Police Public Relations Officer, DSP G.D. Fienemika, 16 of them were arrested at Akwanga, while the remaining 17 were arrested along the Bauchi - Jos Road.

He however told the New Nigerian that although they were suspected to be fanatics, police had no strong evidence that they belonged to the Maitatsine sect because they did not bear the usual 'Maitatsine marks.'

However, in Jos yesterday, most shops and markets were closed following rumours that the fanatics who escaped from Bor-

no, Kaduna and Kano states would strike after the Juma'at prayers. Many other people remained indoors.

New Nigerian investigation revealed that the "Maitatsine fever" had gripped virtually the entire populace.

A senior police officer told the New Nigerian that there was no need for the public to panic.

In Bauchi yesterday, Friday prayers were said under heavy police guard.

Anti-riot policemen kept patrolling the township from one mosque to another during and after the prayers as part of their tight security measures which they had embarked on since the outbreak of the religious violence in Maiduguri.

There is mounting speculation that Bauchi is another stronghold of the fanatics and as such the town required absolute attention.

So far everything is calm in Bauchi. A reliable source told the New Nigerian that earlier in the week, the Emir of Bauchi, Alhaji Suleiman Adamu summoned a meeting of all Islamic religious leaders at which he stressed the need to maintain peace in the area.

In Kaduna, the situation was normal except for the slight increase in the usual police patrol which had been mounted since last Friday's disturbances. Juma'at prayers took place without any incident.

NEED SEEN TO CURB 'EXCESSES OF RELIGIOUS BIGOTS'

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Nov 82 p 15

[Letter by Augustine Chukwu in the column "TIMES Mail"]

[Text]

THE recent developments in the country by some groups of religious fanatics in Kano and Borno States, particularly the notorious Maitatsine groups is giving us a lot of headache. This religious disturbances by some moslem worshippers has often resulted to the defiance of law and order in our society. And as a result, lives and properties were lost in this outrageous incidents.

Barely over a year now, the fanatic leader, Maitatsine, attempted to take over the Government of Nigeria from Kano State. His followers who were selected from some parts of the country and in the neighbouring countries were armed with dangerous weapons like bows and arrows, cutlasses, charms etc. At least they killed hundreds of innocent citizens and members of anti-riot policemen before the army was sent to contain the situation in 1980.

This followed a number of arrests and detentions by the Federal Government while a commission of inquiry was set up to investigate the circumstances leading to the incident. And after the submission of the report and recommendation to the Federal Government, the

president later used his power to free the culprits from jail.

Unfortunately, there was renewed disturbances in Borno State again by the same accused religious bigots barely some days after their release by Mr. President. Lives and properties were destroyed. More than 15 persons including a police inspector and a superior police officer were killed.

The group, it was reported, were preaching to other moslems that Maitatsine is the only "approved prophet" and not Mohammed which they described as "an Arab". No one, of course, really knows what this zealots are trying to do. Could it mean that they want to force all moslems to worship Maitatsine? Or do they want to take the government of Nigeria in style? This will not be impossible if we fail to arrest the situation in time. Although, the government is doing something about it by drafting armed policemen to the affected areas. However, the state and the Federal Governments should take a stiff decision to prevent and stop this internal aggression.

BLACK MARKET EXCHANGE DOUBLES

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 10 Nov 82 p 8

[Text]

THE black market exchange rate for some currencies has nearly doubled in recent weeks, a News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) investigation has shown.

The two currencies most traded in are the Pound Sterling and the American Dollar.

NAN investigations carried out in Lagos during the week revealed that the Pound Sterling was being sold for between N2.50k and N3.00k in the black market as against the official bank rate of N1.62k while the US Dollar was offered at between N1.50k as against the official rate of 82k.

NAN gathered that these rates represented a 20 per cent rise over the black market rates which obtained in July and August.

The increase, it was gathered, was as a result of the stoppage of foreign exchange for travels in West Africa by Commercial Banks as a means of curbing the foreign exchange drain.

According to NAN investigations, many of those involved in foreign exchange trafficking usually got basic travelling allowance (BTA) for West African countries only to cross the border and get their passports stamped and then return home without spending their BTA. These, they re-sell on the black market.

An operator around the Bristol hotel area in Lagos complained aloud during the week that the bank's decision on BTA's for West African travels had adversely affected "business", and that risk of being apprehended was increasing.

The Deputy Commissioner or Police CID, Alhaji A. Kaita told NAN that the police had information on the trafficking in foreign currency going on around the Bristol hotel and other locations across the country.

He listed Kano, Maiduguri,

Gwangawlam in Sokoto State and the border towns of Mubi (Gongola State) and Jibia (Kaduna State) as other areas where such illegal trade was going on.

Alhaji Kaita said raids had been carried out on these locations and some arrests made, but added that the economic downturn had heightened the illegal trade.

It was gathered that 10 persons were arrested recently in two locations in Lagos where several thousands of French Francs, US Dollars, Pound Sterling, Italian Lira and Canadian Dollars were being exchanged. The 10 persons, Police said, would soon be charged to court.

Alhaji Kaita appealed to the public to come forward with information on those engaged in currency trafficking.

BANK WORKERS BEGIN STRIKE ACTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 25

[Article by Suleiman Dangana]

[Text]

WORKERS of the First Bank of Nigeria yesterday began an indefinite strike action throughout the country. The industrial action is the second within five months.

Most of the workers who talked to the New Nigerian on the industrial dispute yesterday said that they had downed tools because of an attempt by the management of the bank to deprive them of certain benefits contained in the collective agreement earlier reached.

According to the workers, the management had issued a series of circulars and memoranda in recent times to dishonour the earlier collective agreement which provided that staff would be reimbursed for drug and hospital bills and be entitled to stay in hotels or rest houses on transfer for six months at the ex-

pense of the bank.

The workers were also aggrieved that managers and accountants in the rural areas would no longer be entitled to bungalows or bank houses and those already occupying such houses were being ejected to find their own accommodations.

In Lagos and Kaduna, customers who turned up for monetary transactions were not attended to.

The First Bank workers embarked on similar industrial action in May this year because of what the workers called promotional freeze.

The general secretary of the National Union of Banks, Insurance and Financial Institutions Employees (NUBIFIE), Mr. Azuka Diali yesterday, was not available for comment.

CSO: 3400/284

BANKS TOLD TO LEND AT LEAST 30 PERCENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Nkem Agetua]

[Text]

BANKS have been directed to lend a minimum of 30 per cent of the deposits collected in their rural branches to customers in those areas.

This was disclosed by President Shehu Shagari to the National Assembly in Lagos yesterday.

President Shagari who was presenting his 1983 budget proposals explained that the move was aimed at achieving his administration's objective of rural development and to check the trend of rural-to-urban migration.

He said the government has granted licences to five new banks this year while approval had also been given to nine others which would start operations as soon as they complied with laid down conditions.

He also announced that he prevailing interest rates had been reduced by one per cent with effect from last Monday.

President Shagari said that the measure was to bring about relief to small and medium scale industrialists and business entrepreneurs.

The Federal Government he said would make sure that adequate credit was provided to accommodate necessary and sustainable growth of the economy.

President Shagari expressed satisfaction with the continued confidence which investors, both foreign and indigenous, had shown in the future of the country as indicated by the numerous applications for permission to establish banking institutions in Nigeria.

CSO: 3400/284

SOME SAID NOT ACCEPTING LEGAL COINS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 2 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Zika Ezech]

[Text] NOT long ago, some 'well-meaning' Nigerians frown at the mass rejection of the half kobo and 25 kobo coins which are part of our national currency. It is known that all the units of the currency will be used along with the other part of the currency, that is the coins and notes alike.

It would be recalled that this new currency of Nigeria, the 'Naira' came into use in 1973 when the British pounds, shillings and pence currency were declared illegal for Nigeria.

This use of naira and kobo helped Nigeria to determine the value of its commodities both export and import and also helped Nigerians in their exchange dealings in the markets.

The half kobo started getting scarce in circulation. There is nothing worth half-kobo again in the market. The central bank failed to take action to make the public realise that the coin is still a legal tender. 25 kobo was the next in line of coins to be neglected. Nobody accepts 25 kobo anymore. 25 kobo anymore.

But the sudden disappearance of one kobo which is also one part of the national currency leaves much to be desired. The central bank has not yet done anything about it; but it should rather do so now before it gets out of hand.

When one says that it is in the eyes of the general public, especially the traders, that coins are accepted reluctantly the person will not be exaggerating.

the fact that some traders have established a form of 'currency board' in the country which 'ruled' that half-kobo, one kobo and 25 kobo are out of circulation baffles some good citizens of this nation. Infact there was even a case of a trader who fought with a house boy because he came to buy something with kobo coins.

These people who reject the acceptance of kobo coins as a medium of exchange for goods and as part of the nation's currency should note that these coins are not peculiar to Nigeria alone, but are also obtainable in other countries of the world including the most developed areas. These coins are still legal tender for use.

That notwithstanding those coins help the transaction of business to be peaceful and convenient since one buys what one wants to buy with the legal coins.

CSO: 3400/212

BAN ON GOVERNMENT HIRING LIFTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Odafe Othihiwa, Jimmy Aderinokun, Kunle Jenrola and Aliu Zubair]

[Text]

THE embargo on employment has been lifted, President Shehu Shagari announced yesterday.

Delivering his 1983 budget proposals to a joint session of the National Assembly in Lagos, President Shagari explained that the embargo was imposed because of a decline in oil revenue and the consequent reduction in public expenditure.

He disclosed that the Federal Government has now decided to strengthen and widen the functions of employment exchanges and the national management board, to make it possible for them to check indiscriminate retrenchment,

stabilise labour turnover and facilitate more employment.

For this reason, President Shagari said, he intended to present a Bill to the National Assembly.

President Shagari also reiterated his Administration's commitment to improvement in the general standard of living.

He disclosed that approval had been given for the implementation of the 1980-82 incomes policy guidelines on wages and salaries in the public sector during the last two years.

He said the government had also taken decision on the report of the Cookey Commission on

universities, and the Onosode Commission on Parastatals and government-owned companies.

He said the Cookey report had been implemented while experts were further examining various issues arising from the Onosode report to work out modalities for the implementation.

President Shagari explained that the recommendations in the reports must be taken as a package and not confined to salaries and wages alone.

President Shagari said that while the government had set up a machinery to deal with salaries and wages, the management and staff of the institutions affected should now direct their attention towards implementing those recommendations which concerned efficient resources management.

CSO: 3400/306

TEACHING OF SCIENCE REPORTEDLY STEPPED UP

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 32

[Text]

OGUN State Government has stepped up the teaching of science subjects in all secondary schools in the state.

There has also been an increase in their intake of students into colleges of technology and the Ogun State Polytechnic.

The state governor, Chief Olabisi Onabanjo, made this known in Abeokuta while welcoming members of the National Executive Council of the Nigerian Society of Engineers to his office.

Distribution

Chief Onabanjo said that a N14 million had been spent on the purchase of science equipment and that the delivery of these equipment had already started with the distribution to half of the schools in the state.

The governor assured the engineers that his government would make use of Nigerian engineers adding that they should be prepared to weed out bad eggs.

He said he was not against the professionals as being erroneously said in some quarters adding that professionals should work where they are best suited.

Replying to a request from the council on youth corpsers, who are engineers, Chief Onabanjo stated that his government would ensure that they were

sent to where their services would be needed.

Briefing the governor on the activities of his council, the third vice-president, Engineer Augustine Sey, commended the state government on the co-operation between it and his council.

He promised the state governor of his council's determination to deal with erring engineers, and urged the state government to repose more confidence in Nigerian engineers.

With the vice president were officials of the state and national executive members of the society.

MINING, QUARRYING HALTED IN OYO STATE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Nov 82 p 40

[Article by Nwachukwu Ezem]

[Text]

ALL quarrying and mining activities at the Igbeji Marble Company in Oyo State, have been stopped with immediate effect.

The Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan, told newsmen in Lagos yesterday that the Federal Government took the decision because it regarded the Oyo

State Government take-over of the company as illegal.

The state government action, he noted, amounted to an interference under section 98 of the Minerals Act since it had prevented the original rightful owners any access to the property.

Alhaji Mohammed also noted that the state government take-over of the company was illegal by virtue of section 40(1)(A)(b) because there had not been payment of compensation and right

of access by the owner to determine his interest in the property.

He observed that Chief Ashamu, the original owner of the company, was unjustly deprived of his fundamental right, adding that it was the duty of the government to protect the rights of all citizens.

According to him, the company's licences which would permit quarrying or mining operations had long expired and no new ones had been issued, adding that the Oyo State Government had continued to operate the mine without paying royalties to the Federal

Government as required by law.

Since the action of the Oyo State Government was illegal and wasteful to the national economy, he said he had no other option, than to allow the law take its course.

He revealed that the Inspector-General of Police had been instructed to provide adequate protection to the property in the mining area until further notice.

Anybody who loitered around, the mining areas or interfered with any property there, he said, does so at his or her own risk.

GOVERNMENT URGED NOT TO NEGLECT LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Dupe Motojehi]

[Text]

THE Federal Government has been paying lip service to livestock production, the General Manager of the National Livestock Production Company (NLPC), Professor Shehu Alhaji Bida, told the New Nigerian on Wednesday in Kaduna.

Professor Shehu further said the government had neglected the company.

Livestock production, he said, was part of the Green Revolution programme but it had not been receiving adequate grants from the Federal Government.

Professor Shehu said the company inherited 10 million Naira liabilities from the two sister companies it was to reactivate.

These were the Nigeria Livestock and Meat Authority (NLMA) and Bauchi Meat Production Company (BMPC) which the

NLPC took over in 1978, he added.

These companies, according to him, were totally 'dead' and this had incapacitated the NLPC in executing most of its projects.

The NLPC, he went on, was unable to make appreciable profit because of these inherited liabilities and the cost of reactivating them.

The general manager further said he had been making frantic efforts to get loans from banks and that he had just reminded the Nigerian Agricultural Co-operative Bank (NACB) of the 4.9 million Naira loan he had been negotiating since 1979. The company, he said would use the loan to solve some of its financial problems.

He said the company intended to pump money into Mokwa (Niger State), and Manchok (Kaduna State) cattle ranches.

According to the general manager, the NLPC had projects that generated interest and "we intend to improve on these", he said.

Apart from anticipated feeds from the National Grains Production Company, "we aim at self-sufficiency through our integrated projects which are

meant to produce grains to be turned into animal feeds", the professor said.

He also said the National Livestock Production Company had reactivated the Galambi Cattle Ranch (Bauchi State) where it had about 1,500 cattle.

The professor said people seemed to be unaware of the importance of livestock, adding that in Kaduna, more camels were being slaughtered in the abattoir because of the exorbitant price of cattle.

He said the federal government should subsidise livestock production so that meat could be made available to the people at relatively cheaper price.

The general manager said the company intended to set-up more cattle ranches, dairy farms, goat and sheep farms in the country but because of financial constraints, it would have to concentrate on the development of the existing ranches.

He appealed to the Federal Government to pay "appreciable attention to livestock projects", adding that the NLPC would require a capital of 10 million Naira and a subvention of five million Naira to keep it going.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS TAKEN IN GONGOLA STATE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Nov 82 pp 1, 17

[Article by Abubakar Tapidi]

[Text]

THERE are about 8,783,360 livestock now in 30 local government areas of Gongola State. Results from the current livestock census has so far indicated that there are 2,337,096 cattle, 1,895,988 sheep, 1,704,566 goats, 373,468 pigs, 29,949 donkeys, 15,807 horses and 2,426,486 poultry in the 30 local government areas.

At an interview in Yola at the weekend, the state's Commissioner for Animal Health and Forest Resources, Alhaji Barkindo Aliyu Mustapha said returns of the livestock census had not been received from the remaining 10 local government areas of the state.

The commissioner attributed the delay in the compilation of the report to the difficult geographical terrain and vast territorial spread of the state as well as to rains in the southern part of the state.

Alhaji Barkindo explained that the livestock census which began last July was necessary for effective health programme and planning for the improvement of the livestock industry.

He also said that the census would provide accurate data for livestock development programme which the government had embarked upon as a source of generating revenue.

"The census would not only provide different information needs in the livestock industry but would form the basis for raising the quality and quantity of livestock in the state", he said.

Since 1979, he said, the state government had embarked on various projects aimed at curtail- ing animal diseases through preventive and curative methods such as extension, medical and technical services in rural areas as well as the provision of physical protection and scientific management of the livestock.

He appreciated the efforts of the people towards the anti-rabies campaign through vaccination and inoculation of small domestic animals like cats and dogs.

He said, a total of 3,868 dogs and cats were vaccinated in the state.

Alhaji Barkindo announced that artificial insemination would start by next year in the state to boost cattle production. He also said, a contract had been signed for the construction of a milk processing plant in Yola which would produce a total of 20,000 litres of fresh milk, yoghurt and ice-cream daily when completed next year.

CSO: 3400/284

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE DONATIONS URGED--The Federal Ministry of Finance has called for voluntary contributions from civil servants to help revamp the ailing economy. Towards this end, the ministry has created a new sub-head under the Miscellaneous Revenue Head 12 to accommodate all such voluntary contributions from individuals. This was contained in a circular letter with reference number 2173/VOL.III/28CFA dated August 2 and addressed to the Secretary to the Federal Government, the Head of Federal Civil Service the Inspector-General of Police, all federal permanent secretaries and heads of extra-ministerial departments. The full text of the circular letter reads thus: "Attention: All heads of accounts and internal audit units. "You are hereby informed of the creation of a new sub-head under the Miscellaneous Revenue Head 12 to accommodate all voluntary contributions from individuals to revive Nigerian economy. "Any amount received in this regard will be credited." The circular was signed by Mr K. Aluko for the Accountant-General of the Federation. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 11]

FEWER COURTS--IMO State House of Assembly has passed a bill seeking to reduce the number of customary courts in the state from 90 to 59. Contributing to the debate, Dr Pius Eze, representing Umuma-Isiaku Constituency said that one of the objectives of the bill was to make the number of customary courts correspond with the existing 59 local government areas in the state. According to him, the state Government cannot finance the already created 90 customary courts in view of the austerity measures in the country. He argued that it was the House of Assembly that passed the law barely few months ago, adding that they were bound to amend laws from time to time. Opposing the bill, Mr Sunday Okoro (Bende), said that the bill should be given trial before bringing in amendment. He suggested that the amendment to the bill be thrown away because the Chief Executive, Chief Sam Mbakwe had given assent to it earlier. Also speaking against the bill, Nze Desmond Mbachu (Nguru) accused those who proposed the amendment of having been promised of court appointments. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 82 p 7]

JNI CALLS DISTURBANCES 'UNISLAMIC'--The Jana'atu Nasril Islam (J.N.I.) said in Kaduna yesterday that the civil disturbances which occurred in Kaduna, Kano and Borno states were totally out of line with Islamic principles. A statement further said the JNI "is profoundly distressed by the recent disturbances caused by people professing themselves to be muslims. "We call

on all true muslims to be law-abiding and cooperate with police and other law enforcement agents to restore and maintain peace and order," the statement added. The JNI also called on all muslims to pray for peace and harmony in the country. It condemned the destruction of churches in Sabon Gari, Kano, last Saturday. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 82 p 20]

EDITORS SHOULD QUIT POLITICS--The Nigerian Guild of Editors has directed all its members holding political party offices to either resign their party offices or their editorships. This directive was contained in a statement issued by the guild's secretary, Mr Dan Agbese. In the statement, the guild said that it had received reports that some of its members hold party offices. "The guild wishes to say quite categorically that it is ethically and professionally wrong for an editor to hold a political office," the statement added. It warned that those who failed to comply with the directive would be appropriately disciplined. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Nov 82 p 1]

NURSES STRIKE--Staff nurses at the Sacred Heart Hospital, Lantoro, Abeokuta in Ogun State have embarked on an industrial action to back up their demand for improved condition of service. The nurses are also protesting against arbitrary termination of their members by the hospital management, freezing of promotion, non-granting of car loans and lack of medical services to the nurses. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Nov 82 p 12]

FOOD PRODUCTION STATION--The 1.2 million Naira food production technology transfer station built by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture at Ugwuoba near Oji River in Anambra was commissioned last week by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry Mr M. Liman. Speaking at the occasion, Mr Liman said that the station would serve farmers, tractor operators and mechanics in their bid to change from peasant farming to medium and large scale farming. He also said that it would help in training extension workers on various aspects of modern food production. He expressed the hope that some of the measures taken by the Federal Government would help reduce the nation's food problems. Earlier, the Director of the Federal Department of Agriculture, Mr O. Awoyemi, said that about 600,000 farming families had received maize, rice and cassava from the National Accelerated Food Production Project (NAFPP). Mr O. Awoyemi said that pests which recently attacked cassava crops had prevented Nigeria from being a cassava-exporting country. He assured the people that the Federal Department of Agriculture was ready to deal with mealybugs and green spider mite which had reduced the production of cassava in recent years. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 82 p 11]

TAR SANDS PETROLEUM PROSPECTING--Work is currently going on the Tar Sands Deposits in Ondo State to determine the extent of its petroleum potentialities, a past president of the Nigerian chapter of the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE), Mr Grant Green, said on Monday in Lagos. Mr Green, a staff of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), said that earlier surveys justified further work in the area and that there had been contacts between the Ondo Government, the NNPC and other government agencies

on the Tar Sands Deposits. Welcoming the visiting President of the Dallas-based SPE, Mr James Jorden, Mr Green said that drilling for oil from Tar Sands was an expensive project, adding that the Ondo Government could not pay for it. He said that international petroleum agencies were now aware of Nigeria's oil potentials from Tar Sands, adding that four Nigerians recently presented a paper on it at a conference in Caracas, Venezuela. Tar Sands Deposits are located in parts of the former Western region and runs through Ondo and Bendel states. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 82 p 11]

VIOLENCE OVER ELECTIONS--Violence broke out in some parts of Kwara State yesterday as the governorship primary nomination election hot up. Reports said that several houses and vehicles were damaged in Okene Local Government area following clashes between supporters of Governor Adams Atta and Dr Olusola Saraki. The injured were taken to the Okene General Hospital where they are being treated. Another report from Iku-Oroko in Asa Local Government said that 15 persons were injured in similar clashes. Eye-witness account said that the violence followed disagreements in the list of eligible voters. Those injured were immediately rushed to Geri Alimi Hospital in Ilorin where they are now receiving treatment. And at Kwara Hotel, Ilorin, two officials of the NPN were beaten up by party stalwarts believed to be thugs. The chairman of the state's primary election committee, Alhaji Inuwa Wada had earlier announced that irregularities had been discovered in the levels one and two elections held last Saturday and yesterday. He said that elections did not hold at three centres in Ilorin while voting did not start until 4.00 p.m. in other centres. In certain centres, presiding officers were not allowed to conduct elections on the grounds that voters at the centre were UPN supporters. He ordered that the elections be repeated in areas where alleged irregularities were discovered. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Nov 82 p 1]

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS SAID SUFFERING--The Federal Government's commitment to full liberation of Africa from all sort of oppression cannot be over-emphasised. Unfortunately, these oppressive motives are widely practised and have continued unabated in Nigeria. In fact, one cannot see any good future for our workers in the construction industry. Workers in this sector of our economy are exploited both by foreign and indigenous firms. Most of these companies have not complied with the Federal Government's indigenization policy. Some foreign firms have been able to dodge this policy by conspiring with some unscrupulous Nigerians. Workers in this industry have no training facility whatsoever. Rather, construction companies make use of them until they are completely worn out and become liabilities to their relatives. There is no pension fund or redundancy payment for those workers who have served more than 10 years. Many of these companies also do not pay leave allowances, house allowances, neither do they provide houses for their workers. I know that government intervention may not help since these companies are out to make profit. But this should not be at the detriment of workers in the industry. I call on the Federal Government to save our workers in the construction industry from these oppressive motives. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Nov 82 p 4]

WAYAS ON ISONG DEFEAT--Senate President Dr Joseph Wayas yesterday described the NPN nomination election in the Cross River State as 'democracy in action.' Dr Wayas made the remark at the Murtala Muhammed Airport Ikeja shortly on arrival from the Cross River State where he witnessed the nomination elections. In answer to a newsman's question, Senator Wayas said: The victory of Senator Donald Etiebet is a victory for the NPN in the 1983 general elections in the state." On what were his chances to retain the Senate Presidency in 1983 elections are, he stated, "I do not know." Sources close to Governor Isong at the Presidential lounge at the airport said he was expected in Lagos any time this week with a protest letter on the nomination elections. [Text] [Chris Obinagwam] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 1]

CALL FOR SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS--The former Vice-Chancellor of University of [word indistinct] Professor Ojetunji Aboyade, has suggested the creation of specialised higher institutions to meet the particular need of the country. Some of the suggested institutions are specialised post graduate universities, special degree granting polytechnics and community colleges. Each of these institutions, he explained, is to cater for some specialists and limited range of what the universities were supposed to do at present. Professor Aboyade made the suggestion in Ilorin in his 55 page speech titled Making and Unmaking of Nigerian Universities to mark the convocation ceremony of Ilorin Universities. The former vice-chancellor said that at present "Nigerian universities are too amorphous, too dispersed, too fragmented, and too unsure of themselves." He stated that the present universities were little more than retailers and consumers of the knowledge created by other nations. Professor Aboyade further suggested that the planned Abuja University should be made a national post-graduate institution. He warned that "if Nigerian universities fail, Nigeria will ultimately fail." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 32]

OIL SPILLAGE IN BENDEL--An oil spillage has been reported in Abudu, Bendel State. The spillage occurred when a Warri/Kaduna crude oil pipeline was ripped off by a construction company. A report from Warri yesterday claimed that about 20,000 barrels of crude oil had been lost since the spillage last Wednesday. Confirming the oil spillage, the manager, public affairs department, Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) Ogbuefi Alex Nwokedi, disclosed that the pipeline had been isolated and the situation was being contained. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Nov 82 p 2]

CSO: 3400/285

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BELIEVE OPPOSITION CHARGE OF NEGLECT OF EASTERN SENEGAL

Dakar L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 108 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Lamine Ba: "The Lessons of a Visit"]

[Excerpts] It is a week now since Tambacounda was illuminated for the three-day marathon visit of the head of the government, Habib Thiam, to Senegal Oriental.

A marathon visit, indeed, for never have so many projects been inaugurated nor so many foundation stones laid in such a short time, from Kedougou to Bakel, from Bakel to Missirah, Tambacounda, Maka, Koussanar, Koumpentoum, etc. All among general rejoicing as enthusiastic people came from everywhere to show to the prime minister the gratitude they feel for President Abdou Diouf.

Habib Thiam's government is a field government and, above all, an achievement government; the good people in the east of our country were given palpable proof of that and challenge anyone to deny such an obvious and evident fact.

Some in the opposition had intended, and probably still intend to use the isolation of Senegal Oriental (which, by the way, is quite relative) as an electoral platform.

Well, they are back to square one, and being hemmed in, isolated and lacking infrastructure is slowly becoming a vague memory for all of us "orientals." I am not saying it: El Hadji Arona Thiam in Koumpentoum, Nfa Bakary Sylla in Missirah, Kemo Koutou Kane in Maka, to name only a few, said it themselves to Habib Thiam and asked the prime minister to be their faithful messenger to President Abdou Diouf.

Indeed, the words of these good spokesmen for the peasants and shepherds of Senegal Oriental express as well as can be the deep feeling of the rural masses for this man who restored their hope for a better life on that night of 1 January 1981.

The incarnation of the quiet strength and original purity of the great Samba Linguere of our national history, Abdou Diouf has not been content with words; action followed quickly, and the people of our rural areas marveled as the clear and pure water they needed so badly for themselves and their herds gushed forth from the earth.

- Wells drilled in Maka, Colibantan, Koussanar, Missirah, Koumpentoum.
- An impressive water-tower in Tambacounda.
- A brand new building for the livestock farmers' organization in Tambacounda.
- Also, the Social Security office of which many, even in Dakar, could be envious.
- Tamba-Maleme Hoddar and Tamba-Velingara roads.
- Firebreaks in all directions, everywhere in our bush, etc., etc.

This is what the government has done for Senegal Oriental within two small years!

That work will continue, unwearied and unflagging, carried out as it is in the exclusive interest of a people who will plebiscite you [President Abdou Diouf] when the time comes.

The people said yes to Abdou Diouf because his everyday actions bear the mark of transparency.

The people will always say yes to Abdou Diouf because it cannot be denied that his sole concern and single goal is the good of the working masses. At any rate, in giving a triumphal welcome to President Abdou Diouf's right arm, the people of Senegal Oriental were anxious to express, in all simplicity but with heartfelt sincerity, their active support to a government which does what it says and says what it does.

Let our detractors get restless and even start to prophesy evils that they are calling on a country to which they owe everything.

As for us, we are sure that prophets of evil are just deluding themselves.

For everything indicates that our Senegal will move forward with Abdou Diouf.

9294

CSO: 3419/156

PIT'S EFFORT TO FORM 'COMMON FRONT' SIGN OF UNPOPULARITY

Dakar L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 108 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by A. Ndiaye Baudin: "An Admission of Unpopularity"]

[Excerpt] Why is it that the Senegalese PIT [Party for Independence and Labor] insists on joining forces with other opposition parties as the 1983 elections approach? Is it that, contrary to what its leaders kept saying, it is unable to defeat the Socialist Party on its own?

Actually, in the euphoria of brand-new official recognition, the Senegalese PIT believed it just had to show up on the political scene to see a majority of the Senegalese people support its "project for a society." Facing a "moribund" and "neo-colonialist" Socialist Party "taken in tow by imperialism," the Senegalese PIT could indeed legitimately aspire to running the country's affairs. On the condition, however, that his accusations be verified by the vast majority of the Senegalese people who have always supported us. Today, the Senegalese PIT faces the fact that its lies did not deceive anybody.

Its attempt at creating a "common front" turns out to be an admission of impotence and unpopularity. In politics--the Senegalese PIT leaders failed to reflect on this--aspiring to victory is one thing, achieving it another. One must also have what it takes. The PIT does not, and it must go around begging the support of other "Marxist" political formations--if granted, that support will still be of no use. For good measure, they even court Abdoulaye Wade's PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party].

This attempt at uniting opposition parties which have nothing in common but their hatred of our democratic system is a manifest confirmation of the fact that the Socialist Party finds widespread support in the Senegalese political life, and that it has made the right choices. Otherwise, why would they be 13 against 1?

You could say that in a democratic regime it is common for political formations to join forces on the occasion of an election in order to defeat the party in power or the government coalition. That is quite true. But the parties involved always have about the same program and, once they have achieved their goal, they share the power, as each gets to be in charge of

a number of ministries proportional to its representativity. Being truly national political parties, they govern together, either continuing their predecessor's program or making the changes they find useful. They do not bury the republic under continuous quarrels which always end up undermining democracy. The leftist coalition governing France since 11 May 1981 is a good illustration.

Would the same thing happen if a "Marxist" coalition came to power in Senegal? There is no doubt that it would not. These parties are not national parties: all their initiatives are inspired from abroad. They are the spokesmen for ideologies which ignore our problems and are using these parties to challenge our socialist and democratic system, the only system we believe will ensure the full development of our people.

Besides, a coalition of "Marxist" parties cannot be homogeneous, as it would soon reveal deep-rooted dissensions between Marxist-Leninists, Trotskyites, Maoists and advocates of self-management. Such a coalition would introduce in our country the very tensions which divide these factions at world level, with the difference, however, that in Europe and Asia these factions do not coexist in one single country, each state having chosen the one it prefers. Let us just imagine what could happen if, through a concurrence of circumstances, all these factions were to seize power in a country. There is no doubt that the people of that country would find themselves caught in a web of obscurantism and that it would take a bloody civil war to get them out of it.

These are the dark prospects that the "Marxist" parties are offering us when they call Senegalese populations to mobilize against the Socialist Party and against "the imperialism which is carrying us." Actually, it is not at home that we are exploited but, like all other developing countries, at international level. The mechanisms of the world economic order are known to all; the most aberrant of them is the unequal terms of exchange under which even some medium-size industrialized countries suffer. Our opponents also know that Senegal is among the leading Third-World countries which denounce this iniquity vigorously and consistently and which militate to bring about a new order that would ensure us a just remuneration for our exportations. It is easy to sit around idly and rant and rave against imperialism. We, socialists, do not just cry wolf, we also go after the wolf.

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CSO: 3419/156

OPPOSITION PARTY CHOOSES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

AB252236 Paris AFP in French 1820 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Dakar, 25 Nov (AFP)--Abdoulaye Wade has been elected candidate of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), the opposition labor party represented in the national assembly, in the next Senegalese presidential elections scheduled for next February. He was chosen in Dakar on Thursday at the request of a regional delegation soon after the opening of the PDS's nomination congress which ends on Saturday.

Mr Wade, a lawyer and a member of parliament was a candidate at the preceding presidential elections against Leopold Sedar Senghor and he obtained 714,817 votes as against the 807,515 of his opponent and his party grabbed 18 out of 100 seats at the national assembly.

Opening the congress in the presence of 2,100 delegates and 5,000 observers as well as representatives from the six Senegalese opposition parties, Mr Wade proposed that "all African states should include in their budgets a contribution for the repair of damages caused by South Africa in Angola."

He also reiterated his party's choice of nonalignment, a new economic and information order, Arab-African cooperation as well as support for liberation movements such as SWAPO, the ANC of South Africa, Eritrean, Polisario and PLO supporters.

CSO: 3400/337A

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS AMENDED BUDGET

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Nov 82 pp 2943-46

[Text] SIERRA LEONE'S Minister of Finance, Salia Jusu-Sheriff, duly presented a Budget speech, with an Appropriation Bill, to Parliament at the end of June, thus complying with the Constitution. But, having explained that he had not had sufficient time to prepare a realistic set of estimates, he asked the House to defer the second and third readings of the Bill. (*West Africa*, July 12). He has now presented an amended Bill to the House.

Probably the most striking feature of Mr Jusu-Sheriff's amended Bill is that he has reduced the prospective overall budgetary deficit from the Le236,700,000 envisaged by the estimates prepared before he took office to a deficit of Le144,800,000. Probably the major contribution to this reduction has been the Government's decision to reduce by 25 per cent the votes which had been requested in June, except for those for "Personal Emoluments"; in addition, Mr Jusu-Sheriff said, "No extra-budgetary expenditure will be entertained."

The total expenditure estimate for 1982/83 is now put at Le393.43m (compared with Le480m previously) while the total of income, revenue and grants is expected to come to Le248.58m, (an improvement of about Le5m over the June figure of Le243.3m).

The improvement on revenue is probably still in the future, and expected to follow on the measures which the Minister outlined, since he said that, while the restraint of spending trends had been encouraging since July, disappointing shortfalls in revenue had continued in the pattern that had been evident since January. He said that there were undoubtedly structural defects in the system of revenue collection and he had therefore already approached the World Bank for a structural adjustment loan.

He also said that he had asked the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for technical and advisory assistance to strengthen the Ministry of Finance in the areas of Budget preparation and follow-up, management of the economy and improving the accounting system and procedures in the Accountant general's department including subtreasuries in sectoral ministries. Both bodies have responded favourably and the Government has also resumed an effective dialogue with the IMF "with a view to reaching an early understanding". This should help to gain Sierra Leone the ear of the international financial community. (Since the Budget speech Sierra Leone has received \$3.7m. from the IMF, which it promptly returned to the IMF as payment on a previous debt.)

Mr Jusu-Sheriff said that he proposed to raise the level at which workers become liable to pay income tax from Le752 a year to Le852 a year.

In his June Budget speech Mr Jusu-Sheriff said that major goals in the Government's recovery programme were to expand the revenue base and to restore financial and fiscal discipline. He went on to say that Government was studying various proposals for a thorough reform of the tax system. While a lot of work remains to be done on this front, Government has decided on the following measures:

- (a) To make revenue more responsive to inflation and the growth of the economy, most specific import and excise duties have been converted to *ad valorem* rates, with the tax burden remaining substantially at the present effective levels;
- (b) Duty-free privileges will henceforth be confined to those imports exempted under the Vienna Convention (i.e. diplomatic privileges) aid and other international and bilateral agreements.

(c) Duty-free exemptions currently enjoyed by public corporations and many companies in which Government owns shares will be studied, and where appropriate modified or abolished;

(d) All future imports under new Government contracts will attract customs duty and fees at existing rates.

"The generous duty-free privileges granted to Government contractors, public corporations, charitable organisations, etc., have cost this nation dearly in forgone revenue. A study by an IMF technical assistance team estimated that 25 per cent of total imports were duty-free in 1977/78, the proportion may be higher today. With respect to import fees and charges, the study established that the proportion of imports exempted from these levies rose from 45 per cent in 1978/79 to 50 per cent in 1979/80. Our own rough review of duty-free imports reveals that an estimated 14 per cent of imports are presently exempted from import duties and charges with an f.o.b. value of about Le41 million. These estimates refer only to legal exemptions and do not include evasion, which is generally believed to be very substantial. Can we afford either such generosity or can we close our eyes to what may be happening at our Customs Department?

To improve the administration, assessment and collection of income tax and effect a reduction in tax arrears, Government has decided to:

(i) Set up a permanent Board of Inland Revenue to advise on the policy and operations of the Income Tax Department and the proposed Inland Revenue Office.

(ii) Revive the appellate Board of Income Tax Commissioners so as to facilitate the disposal of appeals against assessments and therefore the collection of revenue.

(iii) Consider extending the system of standard assessment to more trades, businesses and professions so as to minimise the delay and complications in assessment and collection of tax.

(iv) Make more effective use of the tax clearance certificate as an instrument of collecting tax arrears.

(v) Review and purify the list of arrears with particular reference to deceased taxpayers, businesses that have ceased to operate, and unusually protracted and difficult cases with a view to granting amnesty under Section 74 (2) of the Income Tax Act. Such remissions, if applied in whole, will cut off deadwood from the work of the Income Tax Department; and if in part, will result in the collection of much needed, if reduced, revenue instead of the huge paper taxes

lying under the cover of dusty files on dormant or disputed cases.

(vi) Set up a legal section in the Income Tax Department to speed up legal action against tax defaulters.

Mr. Jusu-Sheriff said that it was not the government's intention to increase the average tax burden on citizens but to enhance the efficiency of tax collection and to improve the equity of the system.

In addition to the 25 per cent reduction in votes requested and the block on extra-budgetary spending the Minister announced other measures to control expenditure, for example:

(i) All local purchase orders will have to be approved before work is started or equipment purchased. In this connection, a register of approved suppliers is being compiled to ensure that persons who offer to supply Government can in fact do so at competitive prices;

(ii) Salary and wage payments will be made only against approved payrolls which are being compiled with a master copy to be kept at the Treasury in Freetown;

(iii) The system of paying pensions is being reviewed so as to prevent fictitious pension vouchers from being prepared and cashed. A roll of pensioners will be compiled and periodic checks carried out to verify that the pensioners are actually alive;

(iv) Sub-Accountants manning district sub-treasuries which handle large sums of money have been replaced by more senior accountants who are expected to bring a greater sense of responsibility to their work;

"Almost every case of fraud has been the result of collusion and a well coordinated conspiracy," Mr. Jusu-Sheriff said. "It is also known, Mr. Speaker, that many officers are entrenched in their posts for many years both in the Western Area and in the Provinces. Considering that no system of checks and balances, however stringently applied, can be effective in the face of collusion, treasury officers will in future be transferred more frequently."

Mr. Jusu-Sheriff declared that strengthening the country's productive sector lies at the heart of the policy of restructuring the economy. "No amount of financial fine-tuning could substitute for action in this front."

The first step which he announced in this direction affected rice production in which attaining self-sufficiency is regarded as of paramount importance. "It is absurd that Sierra Leone, once a rice exporter, should now be reduced to the status of an impor-

ter of the nation's staple food." He said that producer prices will be increased to give farmers an incentive to grow more rice, storage facilities will be improved to reduce wastage and distribution systems also will be improved. As a start, Le3m. has been provided for in this year's expenditure estimates to pay farmers a higher husk rice price. (Le1m. of this will be provided by the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board and the Minister of Agriculture will be presenting a policy paper on agricultural development.)

At the same time the monopoly over rice imports will be eliminated.

Mr. Jusu-Sheriff said: "It is now common knowledge that Government's intentions in centralising the importation and distribution of rice have been negated by the unscrupulous practices of middlemen. Consumers have been forced to pay upwards of Le60 for a bag of rice, in contrast to the official prices of Le28 and Le44. The large difference between the official and market prices is taken by a host of middlemen, most of whom perform no real function in the distributive chain, thereby defeating the purpose of government's rice subsidies.

"To counter such developments, government proposes to open rice importation and marketing to private sector importers. There is ample reason to believe that the removal of this monopoly would release a greater supply of rice to the market and contribute to maintaining its price within reasonable limits. At the same time, government would build up a reserve stock of rice to guard against unforeseen developments and speculative tendencies."

Having mentioned the harm done to the country by smuggling and black-market activities — not least by reducing tax revenue — Mr. Jusu-Sheriff said that during the year he and the Minister of Mines would "review the arrangements for the licencing, marketing and export of gold. With respect to diamonds, government will review the licensing system so as to ensure that holders of dealers and diggers licences justify the renewal of these licences in terms of their annual returns. . . It is common knowledge that the returns submitted by a number of these licensed dealers seem to indicate that they neither produced nor sold any diamonds. Clearly if a dealer does not benefit from his operations there is no reason why his licence should be renewed."

The Minister is also considering the possible benefits of privatisation. "Government considers that whenever it is in the public interest to do so, operations of

some government entities should be passed on to private enterprise. In this regard, government now has under consideration a number of offers to lease our hotels on terms which will ensure our mutual advantage. This would, at least, relieve government of the onerous burden of covering the operational budgets of these hotels. In general, government will consider to what extent this policy of commercialisation will be extended. One obvious area for such active consideration is the telecommunications component of the Posts and Telecommunications Department where a study will be undertaken to determine the feasibility of this proposal."

In addition, government is studying possible amendments to the Companies Act with a view to permitting government as a shareholder to invite the public to purchase some of the shares which the government holds in a 'private company'.

Certain public corporations and other wholly-owned government establishments, which are by law non-taxable, are to pay annual levy of one per cent of turnover.

The Minister also announced his intention to regularise the increase in government indebtedness to the banking system which had arisen because of a lax approach to Ways and Means Advances. (He seemed quite shocked by the situation).

"This facility is normally intended to smooth out the lack of synchronisation between revenue and expenditure flows during the year and should be discharged at the end of the fiscal year. In recent years, however, this facility has been used to finance the deficit in government fiscal operation. Ways and Means Advances are not a permanent financing facility and I propose to take action to control its continued use for this purpose.

"In order to regularise the position, my ministry, in conjunction with the Bank of Sierra Leone, has decided that the Ways and Means overhang should be converted into stocks. Thereafter it is hoped that this facility would only be used for its intended purpose as stated earlier."

The Budget which Salia Jusu-Sheriff presented to Parliament is an encouraging one since it seems to set Sierra Leone onto a proper financial path, though as he pointed out it is but a beginning and much more has yet to be done. It has elements which will distress some interests in the country but they are small and have hitherto done well from past loop-holes. Mr. Jusu-Sheriff has stressed the support that he has been given in recent months by the President and the two Vice-Presidents and his fellow ministers, it is to be hoped that

Parliament will give him similar support and set an example to the nation at large — Mr. Jusu Sheriff has already given an earnest of his faith in the people by raising the allocation for self-help project support from Le300,000 to Le1m. (though they may be less happy about the higher duties on drinks).

CSO: 3400/321

COMPLETION OF FANOLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPLEX TOUTED

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 29 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A Dream Comes True"]

[Text] The Fanole hydro-electric complex has at long last been inaugurated. The first phase of this important project is now complete and the long-awaited vast agricultural development will get underway beginning with the cultivation of cotton and sesame and rice and making it possible to extend the area under bananas and greatly increasing the acreage under maize, wheat and grapefruit. About 8200 hectares will be irrigated by Fanole under the present scheme but the dam can supply water to 30,000-40,000 hectares if the need arises. It can also produce 5,000-6,000 kwts of electricity to the adjacent area around Jilib District, including the necessary Sugar Factory. From this it can be seen that the project does not merely aim at an increased agricultural output but the creation of the opportunity for industrial development.

The Juba River valley scheme is an attempt at transforming Somalia's economy, raising it to the level where accelerating development will vastly affect the living standards of the people. From now on it will be possible to think in terms of putting the whole economy on a local structure that will cut dependence on outside resources to a minimum. Self-sufficiency, particularly in food-stuffs, will enable our planners to concentrate on new areas of development that will take the nation forward at a much faster rate. Many of the constraints on our economy will disappear as the Juba project boosts agricultural output and industrial growth increases its momentum opening up new avenues of employment opportunities.

At the same time we should be able to look forward to reduce the dependence upon livestock which at present is the biggest single revenue earner in the country and a very great foreign exchange earner. This is not to imply, however, that agricultural development will be slowed down. It simply means that with agriculture beginning to contribute at least as much to the national economy, if not more, development will proceed hence on a much broader base than at present.

The hydro-electric complex was installed in 1963 and was scheduled for completion in 1975 by the latest. That this did not happen serves to illustrate Russia's foreign aid policy for the third world. The self-seeking Kremlin Leadership does not give anything for nothing. It was when they found out that Somalia was not to accept the strings attached to Fanole that they began their dilatory tactics, eventually backing out of their Friendship Treaty with her, thus adding insult to injury, for how much of our money, time and energy were wasted on this project! By contrast our Chinese friends have even gone so far as sacrificing their own lives in the completion of Fanole; (it is known that several Chinese and Somalis died during work on the project).

Other developing nations would do well to learn from our experience with Russian and Chinese aid, the latter being sincere and therefore suitable.

The Somali people now know well who their real friends are and who their enemies. In this content it would be no flattery to say Fanole will stand as a lasting monument to Sino-Somali friendship.

CSO: 3400/308

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

SOMALI-JAPANESE AID AGREEMENT--Mogadishu, Thursday--An agreement concerning aid to Somalia was this week jointly signed by Japan and the SDR at the Presidency here. The financial aid which amounts to \$US 1.800 000 follows the previous food aid the Japanese government had extended to Somalia. The agreement was signed for the SDR by the Minister of National Planning Brig General Ahmed Suleiman Abdalla while on the Japanese side it was signed by the Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy here whose seat is in Khartoum, Sudan.--SONNA [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 29 Oct 82 p 2]

CSO: 3400/308

P.W. BOTHA'S 'STRONGMAN' CONCEPT ENDORSED

MB231359 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Nov 82 p 13

[Article by John Battersby, Ormande Pollok and Rob Nuttal]

[Text] The Constitutional Committee of the President's Council has endorsed the vision of theoretical "strongman" rule outlined by the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, in Bloemfontein on July 30 this year.

Besides having "supreme authority" over the South African defense force and the power to declare martial law and war, the president--after consulting the leaders of the three chambers--could "take such steps as he may deem necessary for the security of the state whenever the independence of the state is threatened or whenever the functioning of public institutions of government is interrupted."

The chairman of the PC's Constitutional Committee, Dr Schalk Van Der Merwe, said on Friday that, although this meant the president could suspend Parliament and become a dictator, this step was "unlikely."

He would, Dr Van Der Merwe said, in any case only be able to rule for 12 months as a dictator, as the envisaged constitution stipulated that Parliament had to be convened within the period.

The committee also said the president should "in his discretion" be empowered to appoint or dismiss ministers and deputy ministers.

The envisaged powers do not differ vastly from the theoretical powers vested in the present office of the prime minister, but the recommendations will fulfill the worst fears of critics of the prime minister's proposals.

Both the main opposition parties, the Progressive Federal Party and the Conservative Party, have said that in terms of Mr Botha's guidelines, largely endorsed by the PC, the way is left open for a potential dictatorship.

Checks and balances on the president's powers are contained in the PC proposals but it is doubtful they will prove sufficient to allay fears.

The proposed checks and balances, in fact, fall short in one respect from those proposed by the prime minister, as the committee rejected that the president could be removed through a no-confidence vote by the legislature.

Dr Van Der Merwe said the checks and balances proposed were "about the best we could do at this time."

They are:

-- The "dignity and reputation" of the president should not be protected as at present because the office would become a directly political one, and there can thus be public debate through the media on his actions.

-- The president can be removed during his term of office by a body similar to the electoral college on the grounds of corruption or dishonesty or mental or physical incapacity.

-- Policy introduced by the president will be subject to ratification by the three chambers and Parliament must approve the budget, which is essential to the executive with further control exercised over him through the committee system, through the "discussion of departmental votes" through a public accounts committee.

-- The right of the president to re-submit legislation he disapproves of can be overruled by the simple majority vote in the three chambers or in a single chamber if it is a "segmental matter."

In terms of the PC proposals, the president will be elected by an electoral college of 50 whites, 25 coloureds and 13 Indians elected separately by the three chambers.

In practise, this will mean the majority white party, presently the National Party, will elect the president.

Justifying this electoral arrangement, the committee said this "would make the government sufficiently broadly representative of the communities which will participate at the central level of government."

Secondly, "this system cannot be seen as a threat to the cardinal interests of the currently dominant group whose leaders will have to carry all the constitutional changes into effect."

After consultation with his cabinet, the president should also be empowered to, among other things:

-- Enter into international conventions, treaties and agreements, hold referenda on any matters and fix times for sessions of Parliament and the PC after consultation with the speaker and the chairman of the PC, provided that there is a session not less than once every 12 months.

-- Dissolve Parliament and/or the PC provided such dissolutions take place only at intervals of less than 12 months, summon joint sittings of the three chambers and address any of the three chambers or a joint sitting of the three at his own discretion.

CSO: 3400/317

PFP DECISION ON PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL PRAISED

MB231333 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Nov 82 p 20

[Editorial: "The Case Against Joining In"]

[Text] Now that the politicking and by-elections are over, hopefully for a while at least, it is a good moment to look at the debate on whether the government is really on the road to reform or not. Is the opposition opting out by declining representation on the President's Council?

NRP [New Republic Party] leader Vause Raw says that the Progressive Federal Party has resigned from white politics. The party's choice, he says, is to represent either the whites who elected the PFP or the blacks. Mr Raw oversimplifies the issue: The question is not whether there is an option of representing one race or another, but whether the interests of the white voters can be served if the needs of the black nonvoters are ignored.

There is reason to believe that, when the chips are down, the basic apartheid philosophy will not move. On the other hand, every encouragement leads to further reform. The alternative is chaos, as the prime minister has repeatedly pointed out. Therefore the opposition must try to keep the government heading in the right direction without appearing to obstruct merely for the sake of opposing--or, as Mr Raw sees it, to polish the PFP image in black eyes. It calls for nice judgement of what constitutes genuine reform.

Was the PFP right or wrong to stay out of the President's Council? The decision is surely a matter of perspective. Historically, we believe the party will be proved right. And in the political short-term? Again it was the correct decision. The fate of President's Council deliberations so far justifies the PFP's keeping out. As it happened, even the recommendations of a council without official opposition representation were watered down before being put to the National Party congresses.

For the PFP, hewing to the popular line might be politically opportune for the present, but if the council cannot deliver the goods--as the PFP believes it cannot--the wisdom of working for change outside that body will become apparent to PFP supporters and opponents alike.

CSO: 3400/317

SOUTH AFRICA

COLORED LEADER SUPPORTS CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

MB231241 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The first colored speaker to take part in the debate on the second constitutional report of the South African President's Council, Mr Willie Africa [leader of the Freedom Party], has given his full support for the proposals. He said in Cape Town, where the report was tabled, that it was of cardinal importance because it contained fundamental features which he supported wholeheartedly. He said the attractiveness of the new constitutional proposals for coloreds and Indians lay in the opportunity for them to take part in legislation at the highest level. He said the acceptance of the proposals would mean that the policies of the ruling National Party would have to undergo change and the success of it would depend on mutual trust between the different race groups.

Mr Africa said the efficiency of the official opposition in the white Parliament would of necessity diminish because Indian and colored parties would become more significant because consensus would be needed on controversial matters. In the new constitution dispensation proposed for South Africa, the legislative powers would comprise three chambers for whites, coloreds and Indians. Executive powers would be vested in the president. The prime minister and the cabinet will not be associated with the legislature. The cabinet will be chosen by an electoral college of whites, coloreds and Indians. The whites, coloreds, Indians and blacks will have their own autonomous local authorities.

CSO: 3400/317

SOUTH AFRICA

'SUNDAY TIMES': TIME IS RIGHT FOR NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT

MB211056 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Nov 82 p 38

[Editorial: "Now Is the Hour"]

[Text] After the unproductive tedium of the past year's to-ing and fro-ing, there is, distinctly, a sense of climax building up around l'affaire Namibia.

The Reagan administration has just passed the halfway mark in office. During the past two years it has, given other priorities around the globe, invested surprising energy and political capital in Namibia.

And the reason for its interest in this comparatively remote issue is simple: the presence of 30,000 Cubans in Angola. Had these Latin surrogates for Moscow not been present, thus elevating the issue to a component of Washington's larger East-West strategy, we can be sure that the Namibian question would not have risen much beyond the middle levels of the State Department.

It is the Cubans who made it worthy of White House attention and, with the administration already casting forward to presidential elections in 1984, it is not surprising that some kind of stocktaking on outstanding foreign policy issues is now taking place.

Which is why Pretoria should throw everything into the latest round of talks. If we do not use this opportunity to extricate ourselves from this energy-sapping involvement, we may find ourselves dealing with unhelpful Democrats come 1984.

The problem of getting the Cubans back to the Caribbean remains as sticky as ever and neither Washington nor Pretoria will want to buckle on this point.

But--given that next year probably represents the last one in which we can rely on the Republicans' undivided attention--we should remember the one about tides that need to be taken at the flood.

CSO: 3400/317

SOUTH AFRICA

NO PROVISION FOR BLACKS IN PARLIAMENT

MB191124 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Both the prime minister and the minister of manpower, Mr Fannie Botha, made references to constitutional reform at Nylstroom last night and said provision would not be made for a fourth chamber for blacks in Parliament.

The prime minister said the government would continue to seek solutions for political problems of the country, but would do so without committing treason. Mr Botha said the government's job got bigger and more difficult all the time because, for various reasons, the world had got smaller. He said the government needed help in doing this job.

He said that the country's nonwhites were doing valuable work in the defense force, the police and the arms industry. White South Africans had to behave in such a way that these people stayed on their side and were not driven across to the communists.

Mr Botha went on to say that because of its strategic position, mineral wealth, military power, South Africa was probably the most important country in Africa. He said teamwork could make it even more important, and if the reverse were to happen, the country could become the butt of the world's jokes.

He said South Africa's racial setup lent itself to exploitation, and for that reason, race questions had to be handled in such a way that the country's enemies did not benefit.

CSO: 3400/317

SOUTH AFRICA

BISHOP CALLS ON MINISTER TO LIFT NAUDE BAN

MB191422 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] A motion of support for the banned Beyers Naude and his wife, Ilsa, has been placed before the Anglican Synod in Port Elizabeth. Delegates have also been warned that failure to legalize equal representation on the church's leadership could split the church. The warning comes from civil rights campaigner, Sally Modlana. Sandra Smith reports:

[Smith] The bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Bevan, called on the church to pray for the Naudes and people banned or restricted under South African law. He called on the minister of law and order to lift the banning of Naude and make public the reasons for the action taken against him. The motion will be debated tomorrow.

Sally Modlana was speaking on a motion which called on the church to have hitherto unrepresented sectors like blacks, workers, women and young people, represented in leadership. She said black women wanted fair representation in the church to be legalized.

CSO: 3400/317

LE GRANGE HITS ANC, COMMUNISTS, TRADE UNIONS COUNCIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE ANC and the South African Communist Party (SACP), are preparing to seize power in South Africa in a violent manner, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said at Odendaalsrus last night.

The Minister revealed that a Security Branch investigation this year into the internal activities of the banned SACP, the banned ANC, the South African Council of Trade Unions (Sactu) and "Umkhonto we Sizwe", showed they were preparing to start a violent revolution in which the existing social, political and economical structures would be overthrown with a force of arms.

Legislation

Addressing a mayoral banquet, he referred to security legislation and the present threat against South Africa, and said the banned SACP, apart from being a "liberation movement" has declared that it has an independent duty in South Africa — independent from its general links of supporting international communism.

Mr Le Grange said the SACP's most likely field of activity would be to use the labour field and trade unions in South Africa.

He said the military wings of the abovementioned organisations were undergoing military training in Russia, East Germany and Angola and the various groups were operating on a basis of "indestructible alliance" and of "unity."

The ANC itself declared that Russia and Cuba were the "natural allies" of the "revolutionary movement of the people."

Mr Le Grange said a well-known former attorney, who appeared in many security cases, said the revolution was still in its "embryonic stage," but that the "actual armed conflict in South Africa, when Black liberation forces actually engage the White power structure," was only a few years away.

Mr Le Grange said the United Nations, the Soviet bloc and certain churches and newspapers were all creating sympathy amongst Blacks for the ANC.

It is estimated that anti-South African activities at the UN cost about R41-million a year.

Numerous resolutions provide for assistance to the ANC, PAC and to Swapo, he said.

A horde of anti-South African pressure groups abroad have achieved their present status merely by virtue of their opposition to South Africa.

Open support

Some churches have decided to give open support to so-called "freedom organisations." In Canada, the biggest gathering of forces was arranged by the Protestant Church, including a glorification of Swapo and the ANC, the Minister said.

He also said the Soviet Union last year formed the Co-ordinating Committee for Southern Africa with the following main targets: "The consolidation of Soviet influence in states bordering South Africa, bigger support for the banned SACP and the ANC, upgrading the military preparedness of neighbouring hostile states, the regional and international isolating of SA, and greater emphasis on subversive action within South Africa.

In the meantime, the Belgian government appeared to be lenient towards the ANC's Oliver Tambo, whilst finances and support was being mustered in the Netherlands to purchase radio stations for the ANC.

Mr Le Grange also referred to criticism against the government, namely that it was using legislative machinery to act against trade union leaders for the mere reason that they were trade union leaders.

He rejected this criticism and said the very purpose was to establish a stable trade union movement.

CSO: 3400/304

IMPACT OF RECESSION EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE RECESSION is beginning to bite. New car sales are down by 26 percent compared with October last year. Retail and manufacturing giants are reporting a sharp drop in consumer spending that is affecting profits. And big corporations, including Iscor, are laying off workers. Some groups, while not dismissing staff, are not replacing people who leave. The public generally does not seem to appreciate the harsh times that lie ahead. Although there is a sluggish pre-Christmas trade, we can expect a record Christmas spending spree, although after inflationary factors have been taken into account, there is unlikely to be any real increase compared with last year's Christmas spending. No doubt holiday resorts will also be full, but families will be going away for shorter periods. In the New Year, when the bills come in, the average wage-earner will find it hard to meet his commitments and the first couple of months will be even tougher than the customary January-February period of economic hardship. Inevitably, it is mainly the unskilled and semi-skilled worker who finds he is no longer required. Since these workers are mostly Black, they go to join the already huge pool of Black unemployed.

And unemployment brings with it discontent and despair as the jobless face the prospect of not being able to feed and clothe their families.

It is true that other countries have seen the number of unemployed reach mammoth figures — in the case of Britain, more than 3-million people have been out of work and many have been on social security for years without any prospect of finding work.

But our problems are peculiarly our own.

We have unemployment benefits, but they are paltry compared with the social security benefits available to the out-of-work of other countries.

We also have problems of race and colour, with the haves nearly all White and the have-nots Black.

The more the Blacks suffer deprivation, the greater the likelihood that they will fall prey to political agitators who promise them a Marxist socialist Utopia if White rule is overthrown.

What to do about the situation is something that would require the wisdom of Solomon.

One cannot expect firms that are suffering serious setbacks economically to keep on staff who cannot be gainfully employed.

However, the firms have to be generous in the benefits they pay workers they lay off.

Such firms will also have to be very careful to ensure that dismissals or redundancies are kept to the very minimum.

In the absence of any State plan to deal with huge unemployment — and the Government has done little to anticipate the recession, although it knew for months what lay in store for the country — we cannot see any special projects being undertaken to give employment to the out-of-works.

More's the pity, since people who are unable to earn a livelihood become a burden on their relatives or, in far too many cases, turn to crime.

Organisations which help to alleviate the suffering of the poor and the needy will probably try their best to increase their efforts over this period, but their funds are limited and they cannot be expected to give a helping hand to all and sundry.

Perhaps at the festive period, people will be

inspired to give more generously than ever to these organisations, so that at least Christmas will be a less worrying period for the deprived.

Meanwhile, we should appreciate that South

Africa is going to have a very gloomy year and money is going to be tighter than ever.

There will be less chance for people to move from job to job — and those who have good employment should see to it that they keep their posts.

We will emerge from the recession, since such difficult times are cyclical, but the Government, commerce and industry will have to make a concerted effort to create more jobs not just for those who are presently unemployed, but for the thousands and thousands who will be coming on to the labour market for the first time.

CSO: 3400/310

S. AFRICAN PAPER CRITICIZES SOWETO RAIDS

MB201115 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Nov 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Towards the Edge"]

[Text] It is common cause that there is a gigantic housing shortage in Soweto.

There is insufficient housing for the "legals"--the people who have the right to be in the area in terms of influx control laws. When the "illegals" are taken into account--and their numbers probably run into the hundreds of thousands--the shortage assumes nightmarish proportions.

It is also common cause that for many years the housing shortage was left largely unattended by government, either because of indifference or lack of money. Now some more positive attitudes are discernible--and, as we are glad to record in our own "homefront" campaign, the authorities are more amenable to informal action as a first step in overcoming the lack of accommodation.

Meanwhile, in response to the acute shortage, people in Soweto have over the years taken matters into their own hands and have resorted to adding on rooms to existing small houses or simply to erecting shacks in backyards. It seems to have been a special feature of Orlando East existence. In normal circumstances, all this would naturally be highly undesirable, and the order issued last month by the Soweto Community Council for the demolition of shacks would be perfectly proper.

But, as we have noted, this is an abnormal situation. And it is made even more so by the unrepresentative nature of the Soweto Council...elected by tiny numbers of voting residents and maintained in office by government decree, it can hardly be seen as expressing any popular will.

It has been no surprise that people have refused to carry out the demolition order, insisting that alternative accommodation first be provided. As a speaker at a protest meeting last Sunday said: "We have married sons living with their families in these shacks.... What are we supposed to do with these people, our own children?"

The unfortunately only too typical South African official response was not slow in coming: even while charges of failing to comply with the demolition order were underway, the West Rand administration board sent in its policemen--the "blackjacks"--on early morning mass raids.

An estimated 1,000 men, women and children were arrested soon after 2 a.m. on Wednesday and hauled off for screening. It turns out that most of them are "legals" with the right to work and live in the Johannesburg area. Their offence, such as it is, is that they did not have permission to live at the addresses where they were found. Only a few "illegals," it seems, were caught in the net.

Can any sane gloss possibly be put on this official folly? What do the Soweto Council and WRAB think can possibly be achieved by driving desperate people towards the edge?

CSO: 3400/323

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT RETURNS KANGWANE TO LOCAL CONTROL

AB251846 Paris AFP in English 1741 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Pretoria, 25 Nov (AFP)--South Africa is to hand back control of the Kangwane homeland to the Kangwane legislative assembly after an out-of-court settlement here today between Minister of Cooperation and Development Piet Koornhof and Homelands Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

On 28 June this year the South African Government issued a proclamation "dissolving" the Kangwane assembly--the homeland's interim government. South Africa planned to cede Kangwane and part of the Kwazulu "homeland" to Swaziland to bring "people of the same race together" according to Mr Kornhoff.

Since 1 December 1973 Kangwane has been a semi-selfgoverning state awaiting independence from South Africa under Pretoria's apartheid legislation.

Mr Mabuza and his government argued that under the South African State Constitution Act of 1971 it was unlawful to dissolve the Kangwane assembly by proclamation, pointing out that it could be dissolved only after consultation between the South African minister of cooperation and development and the Kangwane legislative assembly.

The land deal the Pretoria government hoped to carry out would have created a buffer zone between South Africa and its present neighbour Marxist Mozambique and Pretoria might have been able to count on Swaziland as an ally which would not allow infiltration from Swazi territory by guerrillas of the banned ANC, observers said.

CSO: 3400/323

DETAILS ON NEW CALL-UP LEGISLATION GIVEN

New Service Requirements

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Nov 82 p 17

[Article by Andrew Walker: "How the New Call-Up Works"]

[Text]

New call-up legislation to be introduced from January 1 next year enables the SADF to call up more men for longer periods — but the Defence Force has given an undertaking not to call men up unless they are needed.

The new laws replace the present cumbersome call-up system. An SADF brochure detailing the new service requirements says that while the object is to enlarge the part-time force, the new regulations will result in the call-up burden being spread more evenly among the white male population.

POOL

With the military service age being lengthened to include 55-year-olds, "the defence commitment is shouldered by a larger percentage of the population. This means a corresponding lessening of each member's defence commitment," says the brochure.

Essentially the new regulations mean the SADF will have the ability, at short notice, to put into service large numbers of men from a vast pool of trained manpower.

New emphasis is to be put on area protection, with men from a particular area being called up to help defend that area.

This is seen as a form of "blanket defence" against insurgents.

The legislation also provides for a more flexible attitude towards those who would suffer from having to serve a long way from their homes.

AREA-BOUND

Servicemen will be able to apply to the Exemption Board for "area bound" status

through the commanding officer of their units. If successful, they will be appointed to a local Commando.

With the registration age being extended to 55, the military will have the right to call up people who have never served before, or who have not been required to serve for many years.

Some of these men hold senior positions in the private sector. Will this be taken into consideration during training? The brochure says:

LIABLE

"Only experienced, mature and judicious instructors and administrative personnel may be used to train these persons. National Service junior leaders may not be used."

There is bad news for those who

hope to escape part of the military call-up net because they have served in the armed services as fulltime members for several years.

"They receive no credit and are liable for their full period of initial national service (two years) as well as subsequent commitments.

"Members have to serve for at least four years to be exempted from their initial national service."

Under the new part-time force scheme, the career of a serviceman will be as follows:

- Registration at the age of 16.
- Two years of national service.

COMMANDS

- Twelve years in the Citizen Force, or 120 days in uniform in each of six two-year periods. Total service requirement, 720 days.
- Five years in the Active Citizen Force reserve.

- Service with the Commando Force, until the age of 55.

Service commitments of Commando Force members are:

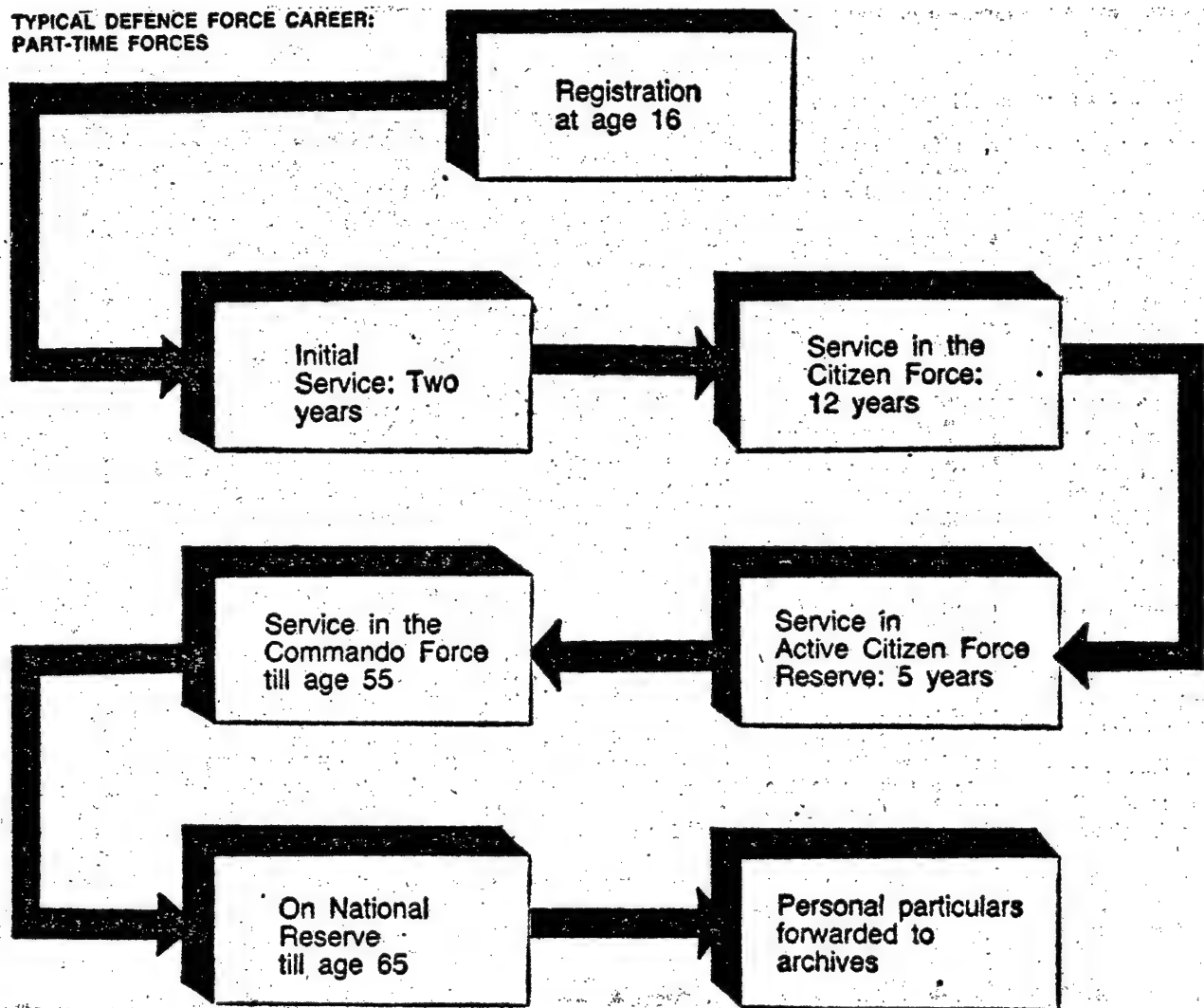
- Serving volunteers and people who have been reallocated from the former controlled reserves and Active Citizen Force Reserve — 12 days a year.

- Area-bound servicemen — up to 50 days a year up to a maximum of 1 000 days and then 12 days a year afterwards.

- People who have been reallocated from the former National reserve — 30 days in the first year and then 12 days a year.

At the age of 55 a serviceman is given credited for any uncompleted commitments he may have.

TYPICAL DEFENCE FORCE CAREER: PART-TIME FORCES



More Men Affected

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Nov 82 pp 3, 25

[Article by Andrew Walker: "Thirty-eight Years of Call-Up for Young Men"]

[Text]

More than 20 000 young men face their first call-up in the South African Defence Force next year—and they will still be liable for military service in the year 2020.

Starting their two years' national service during the year in which they turn 18, they will be members of South Africa's part-time forces for the next 38 years.

This is as a result of new call-up legislation which comes into effect on January 1.

Men are required to serve until they are 55.

The new laws will also see thousands of men who have never done military service, or who have not served for many years, being liable for military service.

An official guideline to military commitments shows that men will be called up, if the state of hostilities warrants it, to man "area defence" systems against insurgent attacks.

By serving a maximum of 12 days a year up to the age of 55 in the commando forces and so protecting their own home areas, these men will leave younger troops to carry out more vigorous tasks.

This is revealed in a guide to national service being sent out with call-up papers to school-leavers.

The guide, produced by the Allied Building Society in co-operation with the SADF, says in the past "too many able-bodied young servicemen who might otherwise have been employed in the operational area, had to be used for clerical and administrative duties."

It says the new call-up legislation creates a pool of manpower "from which the Defence Force can draw people to spend part of the year putting their own skills and experience to use in the interests of national security."

"By setting able-bodied young men free for operational service, they are therefore making available contribution towards the total defence action."

"This has also spread the service obligation more evenly."

Varied Role for 'Dad's Army' Men

The "Dad's Army" men called up to take part in South Africa's planned area defence system will have a varied role to play during their maximum service of 12 days a year.

The commando units to which they will be liable for call-up will operate in rural and urban areas and will carry out varied tasks.

The role of the commando units is described in an SADF brochure on South Africa's new call-up legislation which comes into effect in January.

Urban commandos can consist of two elements — an area protection force and a reaction force.

Duties of the area protection force include supporting the South African Police in the protection of homes; protection of national key points such as power stations; supporting the commando reaction force when extra manpower is needed; and taking part in COIN (counter-insurgency) operations.

The reaction force from urban commandos can be called on to take part in COIN operations against insurgents in urban areas.

In this case, acting in support of the police, the commandos could be deployed to take part in cordons and searches; help con-

trol crowds and set up road blocks.

The SADF says it is likely that men serving in urban commandos may be called up until they are 40, while those serving with rural commandos could be required to carry on until they are 55.

Men will be called up only if needed, but in some rural areas it is possible that nearly all men would be required to do service.

Rural commandos will also be divided into two sections — area protection and a reaction force, says the brochure.

The area protection units could find themselves in pursuit of

ANC insurgents; providing quick support for the SAP; patrolling the rural areas and strengthening the area protection force.

The new commando set-up also calls for industrial commandos operating at national keypoints only.

They would guard the installations against attack.

The brochure says the commandos will be provided with men from a number of sources including men who at present have no commitment.

Under the new legislation these men, after registering with the SADF, will become part of the National Reserve.

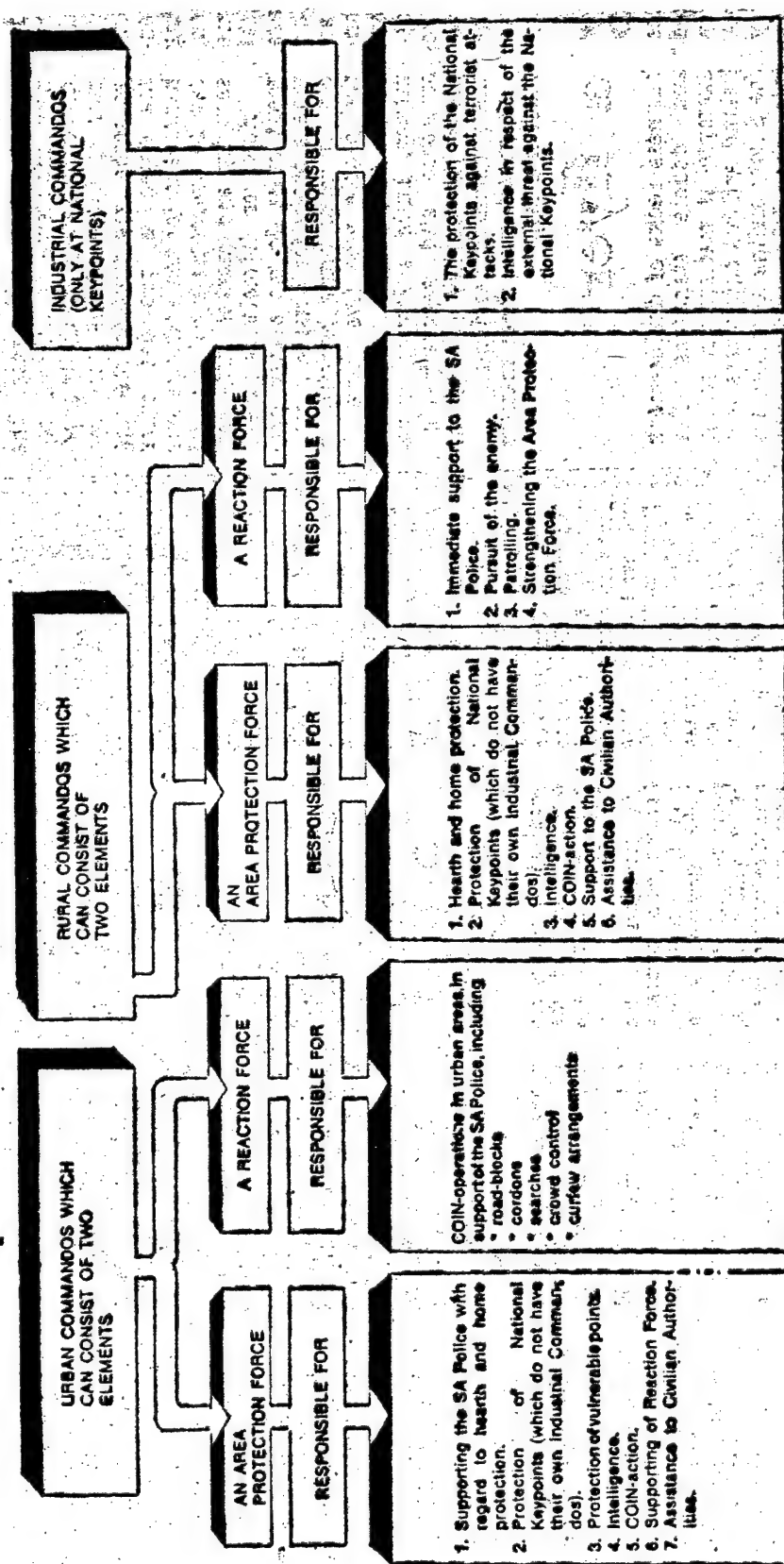
The reserve will be made up of people who have performed no military service in the past, such as men who were not called up for national service under the old ballot system or were exempted. To give them military training, they will be liable for a maximum of 30 days' service in their first year.

But it is not likely that they would be called on to serve the 30 days consecutively, says a guide to national service produced by the Allied Building Society with the cooperation of the SADF. After the first year, until they are 55, the men are liable for a total of 12 days a year in the commando.

Gathering the personnel particulars of their prospective members will be a lengthy operation. At present, it is estimated that the final allocation (to commandos) will not be completed before December 31, 1985. Commando units will also get men who have successfully applied for the Active Citizen Force Reserve.

area-bound status. These are servicemen who are allowed to serve in their own home areas after their two years' continuous national service. A big source of commando manpower will also be from men who have completed their five-year rest period in the Active Citizen Force Reserve.

Composition and role of the Commando Force



Call-Ups and You--The Details

Just how will the new call-up legislation, which comes into effect on January 1, affect YOU?

● **School-leavers:** Two years' continuous national service. Then 12 years serving in the citizen force with up to 120 days' call-up during each of six two-year periods. Five years in the Active Citizen Force Reserve. During this time there is no formal commitment, other than that which may be deemed necessary because of the requirements of the SADF.

Then service in the commandos with a maximum of 12 days a year until the age of 55. Then on National Reserve until the age of 65.

● **University leavers who decided to go to university before doing their national service:** The same service commitments as school-leavers.

● **Matric failures:** No need to report for service if intending to repeat Matric, but students must inform the SADF registration officer.

● **Registration:** Under the new laws, all white men who are citizens and aged between 17 and 55 are liable for service.

This will especially affect immigrants who, in the past, when the registration limit was 25, waited until they were 25 years old before becoming citizens.

Such people will, from January, irrespective of age, be considered for initial national service and service after that up to the age of 55. All other South African citizens under the age of 55 have to register under the new laws.

People who up to now have not registered on the grounds that they entered South Africa after reaching the age of 25, are excluded from this stipulation.

Also liable for service are non-citizens under 25 who arrived in South Africa before April 19 1978, have been living here for five years and at

the time of national service registration said they intended becoming South African citizens.

Non-citizens under the age of 25 who entered South Africa before April 18 1978 and became South African citizens after two years by naturalisation are also liable.

As the law now stands, non-citizens who do not plan to take out citizenship are not liable for military service.

But the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has said the law might be changed so that about 100 000 sons of immigrants living in South Africa would be liable for military training.

● **Part-time soldiers who have already completed four spells of border service:**

Members of the Citizen Force and Commando Force who have completed four or more periods of border service of at least 60 days each before January 1 will have no further Citizen Force commitment. They will be transferred to the Citizen Force Reserve.

● **Men who have completed their Citizen Force and Commando commitments in terms of the old system:**

If they have done so by December 31, they are placed on the Active Citizen Force Reserve.

● **Men who turn 35:**

Regardless of how much service he has done, a 35-year-old is discharged unless he volunteers for further service.

● **Members of the present Citizen Force and the Commando Force are to be informed of their further commitments by the SADF before December 31.**

These details come from the SADF's official guide to national service, released this week, and the Allied Building Society's "Diensplig/National Service '83."

CSO: 3400/322

BIG SUCCESS FOR SAP RECRUITING CAMPAIGN REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Nov 82 p 7

[Article by Mike Cohen]

[Text]

The South African Police have had major successes in the recruiting of white policemen this year — but the number of black recruits has dropped considerably.

Figures released by police headquarters in Pretoria for a three-month period from August 1 to October 31 show that 34.7 percent more white policemen have joined the force compared with the same period in 1981.

The increase in the number of white policemen who have joined the SAP has been ascribed to an intensive recruiting campaign, the improvement of the image of the police force and the economic situation in South Africa.

The figures show that the number of black policemen recruited in the three-month period dropped by 8.4 percent compared with last year.

The number of coloured men recruited into the SAP

has risen by 29.2 percent and the number of Asian policemen recruited remains the same.

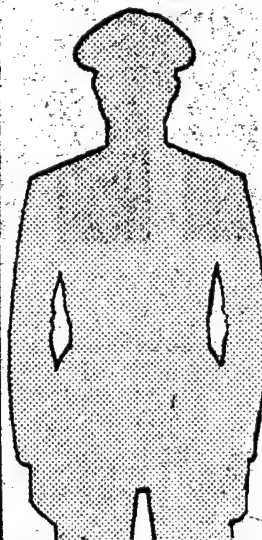
Earlier this year, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said there was a 40 percent shortage of policemen in the metropolitan areas.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said there is definitely not a shortage of black policemen in the SAP.

"We have more black policemen than we need. But it is gratifying to see the increase in the number of white and coloured recruits. These are the people we need most of all," General Geldenhuys said.

The figures released by police headquarters show that in the three-month period 2 039 white, 477 coloured, 210 Asian and 1 566 black policemen were recruited.

POLICE FILE: THE NUMBERS WHO JOIN

WhiteColouredAsianBlack

August 1, 1981, to October 31, 1981

1513

369

209

1710

August 1, 1982, to October 31, 1982

2039

477

210

1566

IMPACT OF ISCOR DECISION ON MORE LAY-OFFS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — The decision by Iscor to lay off about 1 500 men next month, mostly in the Newcastle area of northern Natal, has sent shock waves through the town and also through the rest of the province.

Mr Travers Jackson, president of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday Iscor's announcement had come as a terrific blow to the town. He claimed that at a recent meeting with Iscor officials, the Chamber had been told that only about 250 Whites would be retrenched but that a larger number of Blacks would be paid off.

However, also at the meeting, the Iscor officials insisted that the steel works had to be run on business lines and if need be more workers would be laid off.

Mr Jackson estimated yesterday that the retrenchment of the workers would lead to a cut of about R350 000 a month in spending power of the town. Also, it was obvious that many side industries would be affected.

Another serious factor in the layoff was the increasingly serious unemployment situation in the two large Black townships near Newcastle.

The news of Iscor's retrenchment was also received with shock by Mr Roland Freaks, general manager of the Natal Chamber of Industries. Mr Freaks said that industry right throughout Natal, was going through a hard time, but that firms were only retrenching staff as a last desperate move. He said that most of them were hoping for an upswing in the economy.

Mr P Rautenbach, chairman of the Master Builders' Association (MBA) in the province, said that the building industry was also beginning to feel the pinch. But he strenuously denied persistent rumours that many of the smaller builders in Durban and Pietermaritzburg had gone under.

He said that it was obvious that the building industry would suffer temporarily, but there appeared to be enough work to keep going for a few months.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF HSRC REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 82 p 13

[Text]

THE following recommendations of the HSRC sport investigation report, including a call for sports bonds, were accepted at the final session of the national sports congress at the Wanderers Club yesterday.

1) That, in view of the increasing demand for specialised training in physical education, sports science, recreation science and the science of exercise, consideration should be given to the possibilities of offering the individuals involved specialised training, and that such training should be given on a co-operative basis under the guidance of the universities, by universities, teachers' training colleges, technikons, and training institutions.

2) Immediate and urgent attention should be given to the determination of curricula for physical educationists, sports scientists, recreational scientists and science of exercise experts.

3) That a national sports and coaches' scheme should be launched and that this should be a key function of the SA Sports Council.

4) That a national scheme should be launched to improve training for sports administrators, referees and officials, and that this scheme should be a key function of the SA Sports Council.

5) That universities should give urgent attention to establishing sports institutes for training, research and providing specialised services, and that the SA Sports Council should subsidise such institutes.

6) That teachers who have not received training in sport should be enabled and encouraged to undergo in-service training, linked to certain advantages.

7) That account should be taken of the fact that specific research fields regarding sport, physical education, recreation and the science of exercise are neglected.

8) That a national programme should be launched for research into sport, physical education and recreation by the Sports Council, and be executed by means of contract research.

9) That the various sectors of the media should

give renewed attention to the optimal and balanced reporting of sports events.

10) That the importance and quality of existing sports and scientific sports magazines should be assessed, and that those magazines regarded as essential should be placed on a sound financial footing.

11) That a central facility for collecting, preserving, systematising, developing, processing and publishing sports information should be established and in time expanded to regional level.

12) That sports bodies in South Africa should register with an officially recognised association.

13) That a sports fund should be established within the framework of a Sports Council, and that this should be known as the Central Sports Fund.

14) That funds should remain in the hands of such bodies and not be

transferred to the Central Sports Fund whether acquired in the form of gate fees, sales, sponsorships or donations.

15) That the Government should consider increasing and rationalising its sports expenditure and that this should be principally channelled through the Central Sports Fund.

16) That the Government should allocate a total amount annually, via Parliament, to the Central Sports Fund.

17) That the Government should institute a scheme of sports bonds that are redeemable and interest-bearing, and that this should be administered by the Central Sports Fund.

18) That provincial authorities should impose a special levy on horseracing and that the additional revenue should be channelled to the Central Sports Fund.

19) That revenue ob-

tained from the institution of either a so-called "triple" system of betting based on the six biggest horse races held annually, or the "four-in-a-row" system, should be channelled to the Central Sports Fund.

20) That the Government, by means of tax concessions, should give positive acknowledgement to donations by the private sector to registered sports bodies and the Sports Council.

21) That the Government should approve a tax rebate similar to twice the amount the private business sector makes available for training courses in sport, by means of registered sports bodies or the Sports Council.

22) That the Government, by means of tax concessions, should acknowledge donations to registered sports bodies and the Central Sports Fund — Sapa.

URBAN FOUNDATION REPORT REVEALS LACK OF FORMAL EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 9

[Text]

FORTY percent of people living in South Africa have no formal education, according to preliminary figures for 1980 released by the Urban Foundation.

Addressing a seminar on industrial training in South Africa in Durban yesterday, Dr Robin Lee said the 40 percent included almost half (48 percent) of the Black population of which 38 percent left school before the end of Standard Five.

He said 30 percent of the population over 15 years old were illiterate in 1980 and forty percent of Blacks older than 25 were illiterate.

These figures suggest four million people older than 19 have no formal education while about 1.5 million have less

than seven years' schooling.

"South Africa has a major need for non-formal education of which industrial training forms a significant part. Non-formal education is an absolute and compelling necessity," Dr Lee said.

"Non-formal education refers to any planned and organised education, outside the formal education system.

"Non-formal education primarily involves adults and thus affects that sector of the population in whose hands immediate decision-making rests as regards family, community, employment, economic and eventually political matters," he said.

"It must arise from the demand for manpower in an economy which is

growing, becoming more sophisticated and which is unlikely to become more labour intensive.

"The expected increase in the number of employed from 10.5-million in 1980 to 17.6-million at the turn of the century, means most new workers would be Blacks."

Unemployment in unskilled occupations could decline during this period while the demand for skilled labour would increase he said.

"In such a situation, education — especially non-formal education — becomes the essential bridge between the prospect of employment and unemployment. It will contribute its full potential to the growth of South Africa," Dr Lee said.

CSO: 3400/318

ECONOMY ON MEND BUT NO UPTURN YET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 17

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text]

WHILE he emphasised that the country's monetary and fiscal policies were in a sounder state now than they had been for a couple of years, Dr Gerhard de Kock, Reserve Bank Governor, told the Financial Mail's investment conference in Johannesburg yesterday that the cyclical downswing in the economy still had a long way to go before reaching bottom and turning up again.

The weakness was likely to last until well into 1983, and a strong upturn in the economy's real growth rate was not in prospect before 1984.

The implications of this for earnings and dividends from a wide range of JSE-listed companies seem fairly unpleasant, with improvements few

and far between before late 1984, early 1985 announcements, and plenty of setbacks long before then.

Dr De Kock finds considerable consolation, however, in the way that the economy has reacted to the downturn in the dollar value of gold and other exports, and to the deterioration in world economic conditions generally.

Not a little of the credit for the reaction stems from the changes wrought in fiscal and monetary policies over the past two years or so, the changes generally aimed at bringing about a much more market-orientated framework within which operations can take place.

"Our monetary and banking situation," he told his listeners, "is

sounder than it has been for some time, and our market-orientated monetary and fiscal policies are working well, as is clear from the marked improvement in our balance of payments during recent months."

The improvement can be measured in terms of what has happened to the current account deficit which, from running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of just under R7-billion in first-quarter 1982, dropped to a little over R1-billion by the third quarter.

For this, Dr De Kock cites improved control of the money supply and the accompanying rise in interest rates, plus the increased flexibility of the exchange rate.

Interest rates, judging by the second prime rate

fall in less than a month and by analysts' comments yesterday, now appear to have passed their peak.

As the Governor says: "Rates, having done their work well, are now showing a healthy declining tendency in response to normal market forces," and he adds that the rand's tendency to depreciate in recent months in terms of other currencies "appears to have been reversed".

Such a scenario, in Dr De Kock's eyes, adds up to the prospect of a further balance of payments improvement next year and a reduction in the rate of inflation.

What it does not add up to, however, is any dash for freedom and stimulation.

CSO: 3400/318

RECESSION CUTS DEEPER INTO COMMERCE, INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Terry Robertson and Jentje Knappe]

[Text]

MORE than half-a-million South Africans are unemployed and many thousands more could lose their jobs next year as South Africa's economic recession cuts deeper into both commerce and industry.

More than 600 000 Blacks and 50 000 Whites, Asians and Coloureds could be without work next year, according to Professor J L Sadie, director of the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch.

At least 500 000 Blacks could be jobless next year, he said yesterday — an increase of 94 000 on the April 1982 figure of 406 000. And the latest figures released by the Department of Statistics reveal unemployment among Whites, Coloureds and Asians has increased by 87,5 percent this year.

All economic indicators suggest the situation will deteriorate even more next year before a positive shift in the economy can be expected.

"Unemployment could reach the record figure of 630 000 experienced during the 1977 recession. In fact, this recession shows signs of being worse than 1977 in terms of growth rates," Prof Sadie said.

Growth

"All projections point towards a negative growth rate next year. As far as employment is concerned the estimate is 0,9 percent, with Whites affected less than other races."

The chief economist at Volkskas, Mr A S Engelbrecht, shares the view that negative growth rates will predominate next year, making the present economic downswing the worst since the Second World War. As unemployment increased, salary rises would have difficulty coping with inflation, he said.

The economic pinch is already being felt on a massive scale. Latest figures from Pretoria's Central Statistical Services show 24 211 Whites, Coloureds and Asians were registered as unem-

ployed with labour offices throughout the country in September this year. In the corresponding period last year, the figure was 15 221.

The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, believes the number of White, Coloured and Asians unemployed could rise to more than 500 000 before the start of next year.

"We get a lot of feedback on retrenchments from our member unions and the picture is becoming very bleak," he said.

"Particularly hard-hit are the leather industry in the Transvaal — where one third of our members have been laid off — and the iron, steel and garment industries.

"Things will get worse. Many firms will probably

extend their annual Christmas shutdowns to four or five weeks instead of three and I can foresee some of them cutting staff further when they re-open."

Applicants

Employment agencies are also suffering. Several in the Witwatersrand area are considering closing down because of the dearth of job offers matched against ever-increasing lists of work applicants.

Mrs Joan Churchill, co-owner of Impact Personnel, said yesterday her firm had shut down until January when the question of remaining in business would be reviewed.

"It's the first time in four years that we've had to close over the festive season, but this year we had no choice," she said. "Things are really bad and if they don't improve,

we'll have to close for good.

"A couple of years ago anyone with a head, two legs, and two arms could get a job and name his salary. The number of vacancies these days is virtually nil. It's very depressing and I would advise anyone with a stable job to stick to it — no matter what."

Even those who keep their jobs face a gloomy future. Mr Engelbrecht of Volkskas said the present growth rate of total worker remuneration was increasing at a slower pace than last year and would not cope with inflation next year.

"Apart from unemployment, the high inflation rate is a most alarming situation. The latest figures show that for the first 10 months of 1983 inflation will increase by an average 14.9 percent," he said.

"Fortunately however, we are now more than half way through the economic downturn and the decline should decrease towards the end of next year, leading to a possible positive growth rate of three to four percent in 1984."

The president of the Federated Chamber of Industries of South Africa, Mr Rod Ironside, is also hopeful 1984 will see an improvement in the economy.

"There have been some drastic cut-backs in staff and this will probably carry on in the first few months of next year. I'm fairly optimistic that things will start to level off after that and South Africa will avoid some of the pitfalls the United States and other Western countries went through during their recessions," he said.

CSO: 3400/318

INCREASE IN TRANSPORT TARIFFS ANNOUNCED

MB251248 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Nov 82 p 1

[By Gerald Reilly, Pretoria Bureau]

[Text] South African transport services tariffs increase on 1 January--some by more than 15 percent--the minister of transport affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, announced in Pretoria yesterday.

And he said there was an "outside possibility" that further tariff adjustments might have to be made in his budget in March.

SATS tariffs were last raised--by an average of 15 percent--in April this year.

Meanwhile, prominent economists and organised commerce and industry spokesmen yesterday warned there would be a wave of inflation when the higher rail and air tariffs--internal air fares will be raised by 10 percent--are added to the 17 percent ESCOM tariff increase due on 1 January.

Mr Schoeman said yesterday the increases were unavoidable because of big decreases in tariff volumes, including harbour traffic, and the resultant steep decline in administrative revenue.

The increases were aimed at ensuring a general increase in revenue of 10 percent, and amounted to a hike of about 15 percent on most sources that could be raised, he said.

To minimise the effect of the tariff hikes on living costs, the 15 percent would not be applied across the board, he said. For the conveyance of staples such as vegetables and maize meal the charge had been raised by only 10 percent while for the conveyance of livestock there was no increase at all.

But rail passenger fares will also be raised.

However, the minister has coated the pill with some sugar.

To relieve the burden on suburban commuters, he said a special discount of 5 percent will be introduced from 1 December. This would apply when employers bought season tickets for their workers.

A 15 percent discount is also to be offered on first and second class main-line tickets, conditional on passengers traveling outside of peak periods.

The minister said the family man would also gain in terms of the family plan to be introduced from January.

CSO: 3400/323

BRIEFS

NEW HEALTH APPOINTMENT--The rector of the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa), Dr F.P. Retief (49), has been appointed Director-General of Health and Welfare from December 1, the Department of Health and Welfare announced in Pretoria yesterday.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 82 p 13]

SEARCH FOR GUERRILLAS--Police have launched an intensive air and ground search for more insurgents following the killing of three alleged guerillas by police near Piet Retief in the Eastern Transvaal at the weekend. Major Victor Haynes, spokesperson for the Police Directorate in Pretoria yesterday said the condition of Constable A. Mosholwane and Detective Constable P. Bolghmane who were shot by alleged terrorists on Saturday was "satisfactory." The policemen were on duty when they stopped a vehicle near Piet Retief on Saturday at 3 pm. As they approached the car the occupants, armed with alleged Russian hand weapons--opened fire at point blank range hitting Constable Masholmane on the head and body. Det Const Bolghmane was shot in the arm and thrice in the body. The policemen were rushed to the military hospital in Pretoria. The police spokesperson said follow-up operations were immediately launched by members of the SAP, counter insurgency units and Security Police after the attackers had abandoned their car. During the follow-up operations, a skirmish between police and an armed man occurred on Sunday at 7.30 am. The man was fatally wounded during the shoot-out. At 4.40 pm on Sunday two more men armed with rifles were killed in another shoot-out with police. Major Haynes said the three dead men, who have not yet been identified, had fired at police with Russian hand weapons and hand grenades. Police are still combing the area and intensive investigations are continuing. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Nov 82 p 2]

SCHOOL OFFICIAL DETAINED--A Ciskei schools inspector has been detained by the homeland's Security Police after he wrote a critical assessment of Ciskei's progress since independence last year. Colleagues of Mr D.F. Kunjuzwa have expressed concern at the way he was detained only a short while after responding to President Lennox Sebe's suggestion that civil servants analyse the homeland's progress. In his assessment, according to colleagues, Mr Kunjuzwa was reasonably praiseworthy towards the Ciskei leadership and the work they had done since December 4. "His big mistake was to touch Charlie," said one colleague referring to the bantustan's

security chief Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe recently promoted to Commander General of Ciskei Armed Forces. Kunjuzwa suggested that the general be moved out of his active post and onto the Cabinet. The colleague said that that was fatal: "The general loves his time in the field and thought this must be some kind of plot to oust him." General Sebe was not available for comment but officers in the Ciskei Central Security Service (CCSS) confirmed that Mr Kunjuzwa had been and was still being held. They would not say under which law he was being held, how long he would be held for or whether his detention had anything to do with his assessment. Senior officers in the CCSS, however, confirmed unofficially that Mr Kunjuzwa had angered General Sebe and was being questioned to "find out what he's up to." According to the officers, Mr Kunjuzwa was not the brains behind the suggestion to shift General Sebe to the Cabinet. "This is where the problem sets in," said one source. "Kunjuzwa insisted that the person behind it isn't who the general thinks it is but it seems we're going to keep him until he says the right thing even if it isn't true." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Nov 82 p 6]

ARREST OF CLERGYMAN--Ciskei's head of security, Lieutenant General Charles Sebe has confirmed the detention of a 58-year-old clergyman from Alice. The Reverend Themba Sibeko, who was taken from his home at Lovedale near Alice on Friday night, was being held under Ciskei's security legislation, General Sebe said. Mrs Sybil Sebeko (55), said four Ciskei Central Intelligence Services officers had picked up her husband on Friday at 10 pm. The officers had told her he was being taken in for questioning and would be brought back soon. Mrs Sibeko said she had been unable to establish where her husband was being held and had not been able to take him tablets he needed for a blood pressure complaint. "I also don't know where to take his clothes. He left here in pyjamas," she said. Mrs Sibeko said her husband, who works for a Johannesburg-based self-help organisation called Shade, had recently returned from a three-week visit to Cape Town. The security officials had searched a room occupied by former Fort Hare students earlier in the week, Mrs Sibeko said. Books and documents had been confiscated. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Nov 82 p 6]

MOTLANA ON EDUCATION--A call for an all-embracing non-discriminatory system of education has been made by a leading Soweto community leader. Speaking at the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Chamber of Commerce and Industries (Ascoci) dinner party in Pretoria at the weekend, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said this would prepare blacks for "full participation in the economy of our land." "Blacks must fight for one system of education to prepare for this and we should join hands with the National Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) and its affiliates in their campaign for full participation in the South African economy," said Dr Motlana. He said it was absolutely essential that all blacks become full partners in the economic development of "their fatherland." "I am convinced it is wrong to condemn black participation in the business world for fear that they may become partners of the capitalist exploiters. Black business people cannot be described as controllers of the means of production. They are by and large, middlemen who perform an

essential service." Dr Motlana said the participation of blacks in the business world had to be regarded in the same way as other professionals--the doctors, lawyers and bookkeepers who provide a service at a fee. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Nov 82 p 2]

ISCOR CUTS PRODUCTION--Deteriorating economic conditions has forced Iscor to close down more production units and to end the services of another 1 500 employees. Further workforce cuts will be inevitable if economic conditions continue to deteriorate, the managing director, Mr H.P. Kotzee, said late yesterday. Owing to the slackness in the domestic and overseas steel markets in consequence of the worldwide recession, he said Iscor was compelled to decommission some of its production units. The present decommissioning of production units follows in the wake of the decommissioning of certain units in its Pretoria and Newcastle works recently. Mr Kotzee said the corporation's annual production was being decreased from 7,4 to 5,7 million tons of liquid steel. It had become necessary to reduce Iscor's employment figures systematically to a level in accord with the reduced production goals. Therefore, jobs were cut, overtime was cut, working times adjusted and vacancies which occurred were filled by inter-centre transfers. In this way the corporation's employment figure had been lowered over the past 10 months from about 70 000 to 65 000, of which 40 percent were Whites, and about 60 percent Blacks. Because of the economic downturn and the relative shortage of work opportunities throughout the country, he said, considerably fewer "natural turnovers" were happening among employees, particularly unskilled ones. Therefore it was necessary to reduce the workforce more rapidly and about 1 500 employees, of whom some 95 percent are unskilled, would be given notice in the next month, Mr Kotzee said. He said the Sishen and Newcastle steelworks would be most severely affected. And smaller tonnages of ore would be required from the Sishen mine. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 82 p 11]

SETTLEMENT OF STRIKES--A government labor expert has hit out at some employers over their reaction to strikes. The National Manpower Commission head has appealed to employers to solve strikes themselves rather than calling in police. Carmen Ricard reports. [Ricard] As more workers join trade unions, increased strike action is likely. This is the view of National Manpower Commission head, (Hennie Rheinders). Speaking at the conference in Durban of the International Organization for Motor Trade and Repairs, (Rheinders) says that employers should try to solve strike situations themselves. Industrial action of this kind is really a domestic issue between employers and employees, he said. They should try to work out the problem together rather than employers first calling in the police or the department of manpower. (Rheinders) said that although many trade unions have rejected the industrial council, he believes it will continue. He says that bargaining at a local level and a regional level offered by the industrial council systems could supplement each other. [Text] [MB240737 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 24 Nov 82]

ANGLICAN SYNOD RESOLUTION--The Anglican church synod meeting in Port Elizabeth has focused on the war in Namibia. The synod has voted overwhelmingly in favor of the first of a series of resolutions on the territory's war. Sandra Smith has details: [Smith] The resolution expressed, in its words, serious doubt about the legitimacy of a military system whose role is increasingly seen as a protector of a strongly immoral and unjust social order in which the majority of people suffer gross oppression. The motion, put forward by the Rev David Russel of Cape Town, says that the border war and escalation of violence in South Africa show signs of developing into a civil war. An increasing number of church members are facing callups, which cause a crisis of conscience for reasons of faith, the resolutions says. [Text] [MB221457 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 22 Nov 82]

MATERIALS RESEARCH--South Africa will have a National Institute for Materials Research from January 1, 1983, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research announced yesterday. The nucleus of the institute will be the existing materials sciences group of the National Physical Research Laboratory where research on a wide variety of materials has been carried out for several years. The institute's staff will include scientists (in particular physicists and chemists) and engineers. A Press release from the CSIR said that after World War II large industrialised countries such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Japan, realised that technological progress went hand in hand with the availability of suitable materials and that such materials could not be developed and properly used without a thorough knowledge of the basic principles determining their properties. Until now the South African economy has rested primarily on mining activities and its minerals have mostly been exported in unprocessed or semi-processed form. However, if South Africa were to devote itself to exporting processed rather than unprocessed raw materials, it would be to the advantage of the entire population, the CSIR said, adding that the new institute would concentrate on this aspect. The materials with which it will work will include metals, ceramics, glass, semi-conductors, polymers and composite materials. The institute will be situated on the main campus of the CSIR in Pretoria. About 130 staff members employed by the National Physical Research Laboratory in materials research will be transferred there.-- Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 12]

FOOD SURPLUSES--Food surpluses should be distributed to consumers through the country's marketing boards and retailers, Mr Raymond Ackerman, managing director of Pick 'n Pay, told the Home Executive Women's Club in Johannesburg yesterday. Mr Ackerman said it was in the interests of producers to offer surpluses to consumers at cut prices rather than to export them at a loss. "A concept which is important to the boards and to the retailers is that 'if you make the consumer queen she will make you king'," he said. Farmers and retailers were in business because of the consumer and therefore the consumer should be put first, he added. Mr Ackerman said the collusion and price-fixing between manufacturers was "horrendous" and should be abolished to protect the consumer. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 9]

MIXED BEACHES--Port Elizabeth--Port Elizabeth councillors have voted against opening the city's White beaches to all races. By 15 votes to 10 they opted on Thursday night for a motion that the Policy and Resources Committee consult with the city's Coloured and Indian Management committees about desegregation beaches not adjacent to recognised residential areas. This would ensure that the popular King's Beach, Humewood and Pollok will remain "White". The Coloured and Indian management committees yesterday criticised the decision. The chairman of the CMC, Mr Charlie Green, said the city council appeared to be afraid to make a bold decision. His committee was not interested in the alternative motion concerning beaches not next to White residential areas. He described this as "a high-powered style of apartheid." The deputy-chairman of the IMC, Mr Jay Kathan, described the proposal as "totally unacceptable". He would recommend to the IMC that the matter be taken up on a national level. The Government should be approached to give the local authorities a directive on this matter, he said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 5]

CSIR APPOINTMENT--Dr Jan S van Zijl has been appointed Director of the National Physical Research Laboratory from January 1 next year, the CSIR announced in Pretoria yesterday. Dr Van Zijl is group geophysicist at General Mining Union Corporation and an adviser to the Earth Sciences Group of the NPRL. He succeeds Dr Albertus Strasheim, who retires on December 31.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 9]

BUSINESS DEFAULTS--More businesses are defaulting on their installment sale arrangements this year than in the recent past. In the five-month period between April and August this year, civil summonses for instalment sales, agreements were issued to 1 568 companies compared with 1 635 for the whole of 1981. During the same period, a total of 321 472 civil summonses for debt were issued of which 89,5 percent were issued to private individuals. Of these, default and consent judgments were handed down in 132 488 cases involving R67 549 000. Private individuals were responsible for about R61,5-million of this sum. During the whole of 1981, about 721 305 summonses were issued for debt and 298 974 default and consent judgments involving R124-million were handed down. The Department of Statistics based this information on data collected from a sample of about 200 magistrates' and commissioners' officers. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 2]

COAL RESERVES--South Africa is fortunate to have large reserves of coal, as they made it less dependent on oil imports than many other countries, said Dr J A Stegmann, chief executive of Sasol, at the FM Investment Conference in Johannesburg yesterday. "Coal now supplies more than 80 percent of our primary energy needs," Dr Stegmann said, "and 25 percent of our annual production is exported." Oil imports were used mainly for transport and agricultural purposes, unlike the case in many other countries, "where oil is still being used extensively for power generation and for domestic and industrial heating". Oil-from-coal via the Sasol project was the envy of the world, Dr Stegmann said, and was helping to meet our transport requirements. However, oil imports were still needed and conservation was still necessary. The present oil glut was making the search for alternative fuels unattractive to the businessman and Dr Stegmann urged the Government not to let the search fail. Exotic sources of power, like solar, wave and tidal, would one day come into their own he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 2]

OPPOSITION SCORES TARIFF HIKES--The general tariff increase of 15 percent in the South African transport services announced yesterday by the minister of transport, Mr Schoeman, has been criticized by various organizations. The increases become effective on 1 January. [passage omitted] The official opposition spokesman on consumer affairs, Mr Harry Schwartz, said the increases were not in accordance with the government's undertaking to give greater priority to the fight against inflation. He said regrettably, the first action after such an announcement was an increase in RAI rates, which directly and indirectly affect almost all goods and services used and required by consumers. [Excerpts] [MB251450 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Nov 82]

TEXTILE JOBS LOST--Retrenchments in the textile industry--expected to reach 10 500 before 1983--will affect all economic sectors in South Africa, particularly in areas where the textile industry is intensive, a spokesman for the Textile Federation said in Johannesburg yesterday. "The industry's original estimates of 7 000 jobs lost have had to be adjusted to at least 10 500 and this is particularly distressing in the intensive textile geographical areas like the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape/Ciskei area and Durban and environs. "These losses will involve trained and productive labour who will have no alternative job opportunities and whose loss of earnings will affect all other economic sectors." It was essential to understand, he said, that the retrenchment situation was largely due to continuing high levels of imports, further aggravated by delays in reacting to demands for duty adjustments, some of which had been under consideration for 18 months. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 82 p 2]

HOMELAND'S ECONOMY--Real economic growth in South Africa's controversial black homelands has been almost negligible for the past five years, according to statistics released in Pretoria. Figures compiled by the Bureau for Economic Research (Benso) make the internal growth rate of the self-governing homelands in recent years painfully apparent. Snail-pace domestic growth in the independent black states is also exposed. One of the most startling statistics to emerge shows the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of the self-governing homelands increased on average by only R2 from 1975 to 1980 if inflation is taken into account. This shows the minimal extent to which the self-governing states--Lebowa, QwaQwa, Gazankulu, Ka Ngwane and Kwandebele have been able to generate economic activity domestically. The GDP per capita increased from R44 in 1975 to only R46 in 1980 calculated, according to 1970 prices, to make allowances for inflation. This reflects an extremely slow per capita improvement in productivity. Real per capita GDP growth in the independent states--Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei was slightly better, but nothing to boast about. In the Transkei real per capita GDP increased from R70 in 1975 to R85 in 1980 (calculated at 1970 prices); in Bophuthatswana it increased from R117 to R159; in Venda from R50 to R69 and in the Ciskei from R50 to R70. More than 5,2-million of the 6,2-million blacks living in the self-governing states had no measurable annual income during 1980. Only one million of the 4,6-million blacks living in the independent homelands were economically active in 1980. More than half (3,3 million) of the people in the self-governing states have no or unspecified education. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Nov 82 p 16]

BANNED LAWYER--The banned Johannesburg attorney Ms Priscilla Jana will make an appearance in the Magistrate's Court tomorrow, charged with contravening her banning order. Ms Jana, who instructs mostly in terrorism trials, is alleged to have contravened the order by visiting Durban on July 25 this year. She is restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg and may only leave the area with the permission of the chief magistrate. She was banned in 1979 under security legislation shortly after another terror trial lawyer, Mr Shun Chetty, skipped the country. In terms of her banning order Ms Jana may not be quoted. It will be her second appearance in court in connection with breaking her banning order. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Nov 82 p 2]

CCAWUSA TALKS--The Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa (Ccawusa) was involved in talks yesterday with the management of Teltron electrical company following a strike by more than 150 workers. Workers at the firm had gone on strike after management had refused to meet their demands. They had asked for the reinstatement of a dismissed worker, Mr Marshall Sithole, pay increments and recognition for the union. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Nov 82 p 3]

MOTLANA STATEMENT--The chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana said yesterday that he had been quoted out of context by a Swedish journalist who claimed Dr Motlana had said that he was convinced a sports boycott would not lead to fundamental change in this country. Dr Motlana said that if one read the whole report, it did not justify the journalist concluding that he had said this. What he did say, Dr Motlana said, was that sports boycotts ONLY would not lead to fundamental change. He said that he had supported the sports boycott principle all along, but the point he wanted to make was that sport could not be viewed in isolation. The journalist: Owe Eriksson had reported that Dr Motlana admitted there were signs that the present boycott "is beginning to lose its meaning." "Sport is part of the whole political situation in South Africa. Today, blacks and white can be together in a sports area, but then that's the end of equality. Sport in South Africa will only be integrated when the whole country is no longer segregated. The changes being made now are purely cosmetic," Dr Motlana is reported to have said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Nov 82 p 3]

IMMIGRATION UP--Official figures released in Pretoria show that the number of approved immigrants each month has more than doubled from about 1 700 in March 1978 to more than 4 000 in April this year. While most of the 4 000 were not economically active (2 365), more than 500 were professional or technical workers, 775 were in production and 285 were clerical workers. They brought the number of immigrants so far this year to more than 15 000. more than 3 000 up on last year's figures for the same period. Immigration figures have risen steadily since January, 1980. Pretoria News, September 23. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 29 Oct 82 p 8]

CSO: 3400/310

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

CHINESE AMBASSADOR'S VISIT--The Chinese ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Chou, this morning paid a courtesy call on the authorized person, Prince Sozisa, at Lobamba national offices. During the meeting, Prince Sozisa assured the ambassador that there will be no change in the country's policy which was followed during the reign of the late King Sobhuza II. The ambassador thanked the authorized person for the assurance and he also assured him that the Republic of China will do all in its ability to assist the Kingdom of Swaziland with its needs, particularly in economic development. The Chinese ambassador then presented Prince Sozisa with a set of Chinese gold coins on behalf of the special envoy who represented the Republic of China during the state funeral of the late King Sobhuza II. [Text]
[MB191834 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Nov '82]

CSO: 3400/317

GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE STANDARDIZED ACCOUNTING FOR PARASTATALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text] The government is intending to introduce a standardised accounting system for parastatal organisations to ensure strict observance of their accounts, the Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Malima said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Malima was addressing the on-going conference of Tanzania Ambassadors and High Commissioners on the "country's programme for economic rehabilitation."

He told the diplomats at the Kilimanjaro Hotel that the maintenance of proper accounts for every parastatal has to be strictly observed, adding that "appropriate action would be taken against those who do not adhere to this requirement."

Ndugu Malima noted that up-to-date and properly audited accounts was extremely important "not only for planning but also efficient and effective management of the parastatal concerned," he said.

He said the government's aim was to ensure that parastatal organisations which were created with the purpose of operating on commercial basis did not depend on government subsidies and grants in running their economic affairs.

The minister said such parastatals "will have to examine their costs carefully with a view to reducing them substantially as well as boost their own revenue resources."

The quality of management in the parastatal organisations, he said, would be improved through appropriate training, incentives as well as a clear division of responsibility between management, boards of directors and the parent ministry.

Ndugu Malima noted that the board of directors would be more accountable for the performance of their respective parastatal organisations than it has been the habit in the past.

From now onwards, he said, boards would be responsible for the appointment of the chief executive of the parastatals concerned, "in order to emphasise the fact that he or she is first and foremost answering to his or her board of directors.

The minister reiterated that all the measures being taken were aimed at getting to a position where institutions which were created to operate on commercial lines meet their legitimate expenses from their own sources.

CSO: 3400/311

TANZANIA

UNHCR DONATES LAND ROVERS TO KIGOMA PROJECT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Adam Lusekelo]

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Home Affairs yesterday received three diesel Land Rovers from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to be used by the Kigoma spontaneous settled refugees project.

The vehicles valued at 374,663 were handed over by the UNHCR Representative Mr Abdalla Said to the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs Ndugu Rashid Hamad Mohamed.

According to an official of the Refugee department, Ndugu P.M. Hombee, the Kigoma project was one of the brainchild of the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA). The conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland in April 1981.

The project which has been valued at 70 million/- will go a long way towards improving the social facilities in the villages that have refugee concentration in the Kigoma region. There are presently 24,000 refugees in the region, mostly from Burundi.

Ndugu Hombee said the project took off in January this year and will last for four years. It will be done in three phases. Phase one which has included the building of new classrooms, teachers' houses and dispensaries in the Kigoma district has already been completed. The same facilities will be available in phase two and three to the Kasulu and Kibondo districts, respectively.

The project which was funded by the UNHCR and implemented by the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) is expected to cover other fields like agriculture, education, health, fishery, reafforestation and community development. It is expected to benefit both nationals and refugees in the area.

CSO: 3400/311

MINISTER SAYS FOOD, CASH CROP PRODUCTION TO BE INCREASED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

PRODUCTION of food and cash crops will be increased by intensifying agricultural extension and research services, spreading use of oxen-drawn ploughs and implements and launching of small irrigation schemes.

The Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu John Machunda, told the conference of Tanzanian Ambassadors and High Commissioners in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the country had great potential for increased agricultural production.

He said his Ministry would exert thrust on field demonstrations to achieve swift results in the sector. "The village community farm will be our focal point for delivering our extension

message to the peasant. . .," he explained.

In a paper on "Food and Agriculture Production: Programme Problems and Prospects," the Minister said improved practices and demonstration on the use of the complete range of oxen-drawn implements — ploughs, harrows, planters and carts — would be disseminated in livestock keeping areas.

"I believe that with such renewed efforts, (and) given favourable weather conditions, Tanzania could feed herself as verified three years ago when a total of 450,000 tonnes of food were purchased by the National Milling Corporation," he explained.

Ndugu Machunda pointed out, however, that 314,000 tonnes of grain would be imported this fiscal year because of un-

favourable weather conditions in Arusha, Dodoma, Mwanza and Shinyanga in the previous growing season.

He said a total of 527,000 tonnes of food were needed during the year, including 357,000 tonnes of maize, 74,000 tonnes of rice and 96,000 tonnes of wheat.

The Minister said under the Structural Adjustment Plan (SAP), coffee production would be maintained at an annual growth of 5-6 per cent while tea and tobacco output would be restored at 18,000 tonnes per annum each.

He said cotton and cashewnut production would be restored to 70,000 tonnes annually per crop. The quality of the crops would be improved to withstand competition in the world market, he added.

Tanzanian embassies abroad will be expected to conduct sales promotions for the cash crops through the respective crop authorities, he said.

CSO: 3400/311

TANSEEDS BEGINS SEED DISTRIBUTION IN TEN REGIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Rose Kalemera]

[Text]

DISTRIBUTION of seeds to ten regions which had already paid for part of their orders to the Tanzania Seeds Company (TANSEEDS) has begun, it was learnt yesterday.

The regions are Kigoma which has paid for 25 tons, Arusha (150), Mwanza (27.9), Iringa (35), Dodoma (86.4), Coast (21), Kagera (60), Mara (158), Shinyanga (244.5) and Singida (36.3).

Speaking in a telephone interview from the TANSEEDS headquarters in Arusha, the Senior Development Officer in the Marketing Department, Ndugu S.A. Magona, asked regions which had not yet submitted their tentative orders and payments to do so.

He said the seeds now being carried to regional depots will be collected by seeds stockists who will distribute them to the peasants.

Ndugu Magona explained that senior officials inspected various depots, branches and productions centres which are expected to play an active role in the timely delivery of seeds to peasants.

Ndugu Magona explained that the company had a research unit which determined the actual needs of the regions.

According to research done by the unit, Ndugu Magona said, the company could either lower or raise the tonnage ordered by respective regions.

He cited 1982/83 orders whereby the company has estimated the total needs to be 5,885 tons against the 8,208 tons which represented the tentative orders from the regions.

On recent complaints by Tabora Region, Ndugu Magona claimed that the region had neither forwarded its 1982/83 estimates nor paid its dues. But because of the seriousness of the problem, he said, the company had sent 119 tons of seeds to the region.

Seeds which have already reached the regions tons in brackets include maize composite (20), Serena sorghum (50) paddy (20) sunflower (9) beans (10) Soya beans (8) Bulrush millet (10) and Lulu sorghum (13).

DPRK TO BRING IN MORE EXPERTS TO AID AGRICULTURE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has pledged to increase its aid to Tanzania's agriculture by bringing in more experts.

The pledge was made in Dar es Salaam on Monday night by the DPRK Deputy Prime Minister, Ndugu Su Gwan Hi, when replying to a speech by the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, who praised DPRK agricultural experts for working under difficult conditions in Tanzania far away from their country.

Speaking at a reception held in his honour by Ndugu Msuya at the Kilimanjaro Hotel, the Korean Deputy Premier said during talks with President Nyerere, a request was made for more Korea agricultural experts to come and help their Tanzanian counterparts.

"We shall do our best to contribute to the development of agriculture in Tanzania," said the DPRK leader who represented his country at the

Party National Conference which ended in Dar es Salaam last Saturday.

Ndugu Su Gwan Hi praised Mwalimu's address at the opening of the Conference and said Tanzanians would, undoubtedly, make strides in development if they fully implemented Mwalimu's call for increased production and hard work.

He said Tanzania's contribution towards the reunification of Korea was greatly valued by the people of Korea. Despite machinations against the unity of Korea, the Koreans would one day realise that dream, he said.

Before the reception started, Korean agricultural experts showed three maize cobs from the DPRK-aided Dakawa Project in Morogoro region.

Ndugu Msuya was told by the Korean experts that the cobs were from stout short hybrid maize specifically developed in the DPRK for irrigation.

The Dakawa Project Manager, Ndugu E. N. Ruzika, told Shihata later that this was the first time the hybrid maize had been grown. Tests showed that with the hybrid maize it was possible to plant more maize plants per unit of land, he added.

Meanwhile, Tanzania will receive 35 agricultural research experts from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to help set up the Dakawa Agro-Scientific Research Centre in Morogoro.

The experts are due to arrive in Dar es Salaam this month, with equipment for the Centre to fulfil a memorandum of understanding signed between Tanzania and the DPRK last month.

An official of the Ministry of Agriculture told Shihata yesterday that ten Korean agricultural experts were already in the country experimenting on different crops to single out those better suited for Tanzania soils.

TABORA REGION FACING 'ACUTE SHORTAGE' OF SEEDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

TABORA region is facing an acute shortage of seeds for different food crops for this farming season.

A survey conducted by *Shihata* has shown that the Tanzania Seed Company (TANSEED) office in the region had no seeds. TANSEED however, has claimed that agents appointed to forward the seeds demand in the region had not done so.

The agents are the Tabora Development Corporation (TABODECO) and a Nzega businessman Patel Trading Company.

TANSEED representative in Tabora Region Ndugu S.S. Zaidi said that his company distributed seeds to the regions after receiving requirements from the agents.

TABODECO representative has however said TANSEED was supposed to have sent the seeds to the region before payments since under the agreement signed by the two parties, the company could receive seeds on credit to be paid within 60 days.

He said the requirements of the region included seeds for maize, paddy, sorghum beans and sunflower.

Apart from seeds delivery delay TANSEED has also broken earlier arrangements whereby seeds were sold to individuals. The company has instead directed the peasants to collect them from their agents.

The Regional Agricultural Development Officer Ndugu A. Tilumanywa has said that the region expects to cultivate 218,500 hectares for food crops this season.

CSO: 3400/311

CATA REPORT REVEALS DECLINE IN CASHEWNUT PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

PRODUCTION of cashewnuts in four major producing countries has declined by 44 per cent in the past eight years, a report by the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA) has revealed.

The report says cashew harvest dropped from 522,000 tons in 1974/75 to 292,000 tons in 1979/80.

Production by Mozambique, the leading producer, declined from 213,000 tons in 1974/75 to 60,000 tons in 1979/80.

According to the report made available by CATA in Lindi yesterday, Brazil, which ranks fourth in cashewnut production had a gradual increase in yields from 25,000 tons in 1974/75 to 60,000 tons in 1979/80.

Other cashewnut producing countries which experienced the same problem were India with output declining from 141,000 tons in 1974/75 to 110,000 tons in 1979/80 and Kenya from 25,000 in 1974/75

to 18,000 tons in 1979/80.

According to the report, Tanzania's cashewnut production declined due to, among other things, hostile weather conditions, old age of cashew trees and the fungus disease *oidium anacardii*.

The report says Tanzania could be earning about 550 million/- in foreign exchange every year from the sale of cashewnuts in the world market, but because of the sharp decline in production, it loses more than 300 million/- annually.

Meanwhile, the authority has embarked on a massive programme aimed at raising production of cashewnut in Lindi Region by cultivating 5,750 hectares every year.

The authority plans to spend 24 million/- in the next five years to distribute seedlings to villages, conducting research on promising seedlings and fighting pests regularly attacking cashew trees.

SIDO NAMES RURAL CRAFT CENTERS FOR DISTRIBUTING FARM IMPLEMENTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Small Scale Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) has identified six rural craft centres for distributing farm implements produced by using local raw materials.

One centre will be at Kahama to cater for Shinyanga and Kagera regions while the Butiama centre would serve Mara and Mwanza regions.

The third centre at Nzega would cater for Tabora and Kigoma regions, and the fourth at Mbeya would serve Iringa and Mbeya regions.

The Arusha centre would be for Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Arusha regions and the Singida centre for Dodoma and Singida regions.

An official of the Ministry of Industries told *Shihata* in

Dar es Salaam yesterday that Mbeya and Arusha centres were already operational while the other four would start business as soon as SIDO receives a report from a team sent to the centres to assess existing facilities and recommended the types of implements to be made.

SIDO would be assisted by the Ubungo Farm Implement plant (UFI) to distribute the raw materials required by the artisans.

The officials said SIDO would require about 1,000 tons of raw materials by the end of this year to manufacture ploughs, plough shears, pangas and axes, among other items.

He said UFI would monitor the activities of the small manufacturers as well as distribute the raw materials and the farm implements.

CSO: 3400/311

SIDO-OWNED PLANT TO START MANUFACTURING PLOW SHEARS SOON

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

A Moshi-based forging plant owned by Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) would soon start manufacturing plough shears, Director General E.B. Toroka said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Toroka said raw materials for production of the shears had already arrived from Sweden, adding; "we should start producing between 10,000 and 20,000 pieces next week".

The locally manufactured shears would be delivered to the Tanzania Farmers Association (TFA) which would in turn distribute to Arusha, Mbeya, Iringa, Shinyanga, Rukwa and Mwanza regions.

SIDO would go into big scale production if it received encouraging feedback from

customers, Ndugu Toroka said.

He said that production of shears would save the country two thirds of the foreign exchange used in importing plough shears.

Tanzania needs some 200,000 plough shears annually, costing some 7m/- in foreign exchange. So far shears were being produced in small scale by blacksmiths in the country.

SIDO recently announced its plan to manufacture ploughs by using locally available materials.

The ploughs, whose middle part is made of wood instead of steel were cheaper, firm and easier to be pulled by oxen.

Tests at the Uyole Agricultural Centre in Mbeya region have proved that the wooden ox-ploughs were durable, cheap to produce and very light to handle.

CSO: 3400/311

BRIEFS

MBEYA POWER STATION GENERATORS--Three new generators to produce a total of 7.5 megawatts of power has been installed at Mbeya power station. The Mbeya Regional Manager of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), Ndugu H. Kileo told Shihata that three other generators were now being installed and would bring to six the total number of generators which will produce a total of 16 megawatts of power. "The installation of the generators will reduce the problems of power facing Mbeya town," Ndugu Kileo said, adding that this would enable factories in Mbeya to start production. The three large factories in Mbeya to produce cement, textiles, soap and farm implements required more electric power than TANESCO can supply. Mbeya cement factory, completed two years ago has not started production because of the power shortage. The cement factory has a capacity of producing 250 000 tonnes of cement and consumes between eight to ten megawatts of power. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Nov 82 p 3]

BUKOP POWER SHORTAGES TO END--The present power shortages experienced by the Bukoba Coffee Processing Plant (BUKOP) is expected to end after the installation of a new generator capable of running the entire plant. Coffee processing was stopped last September after the breaking down of the TANESCO generator. The Acting General Manager Ndugu J. Mwigwa told Shihata that due to power shortage the plant has been forced to send 65 of its permanent staff on a one month paid leave. He added that if the situation did not improve, the employees go on a longer unpaid leave. Ndugu Mwigwa said the new generator now being installed is in advanced stage and he hoped that TANESCO would repair their generator soon. Power troubles at the plant started in August 1979 after the explosion of the main boiler which killed 14 workers. Before the tragedy the plant could process 120 tons of coffee, but due to power problems the plant cut the production down to only 40 tons. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 82 p 3]

CSO: 3400/311

PRESIDENT OBOTE POINTS TO POSITIVE SIGNS OF RECOVERY

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sam Wakoli]

[Text] The Government is in the process of setting up a unit to analyse domestic and international costs, prices and supply trends and to make recommendations on agricultural prices.

President A. Milton Obote announced this at meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC) in Kampala yesterday.

Dr Obote also disclosed that the government would no longer announce prices of agricultural produce at the beginning of every buying season. Such an announcement would be made during the planting season as may be recommended by the unit.

He said work on setting up the unit was now in its most advanced stage. The prices already announced by the government would continue and the Minister for Cooperatives and Marketing would address the Central Executive Committee on the measures being taken to pay cash to the growers, collect crops, erect stores and rehabilitate factories and ginneries.

The President told the meeting that since the elections in 1980, the UPC government had concentrated on three basic courses of action in the rehabilitation of Uganda.

"These courses have been the provision of good leadership through the policy of reconciliation and self service to restore law and order in every part of the country and the total rehabilitation of the economy," he explained.

Dr Obote said the financial programme which the government introduced in the June 1981 budget in which the floating of the shilling was announced was an important vehicle towards the rehabilitation of the country.

The floating of the shilling has already had positive effects and it is already greatly benefitting the producer of the commodities, the President added.

He said the financial programme also removed administered price controls except for major export crops, petroleum products and public utility tariffs.

The removal of price controls had destroyed "magendo" prices and in some cases had led to the falling of prices and easy availability of goods, Dr Obote explained.

President Obote also explained that the programme had reformed the tax structure and helped the treasury to collect more revenue.

Control of government expenditure and the placing of ceilings on government borrowing from the banks were other courses of action in the programme, the President said, adding that the reforms have gone a long way to reduce the rate of inflation, bring order in the economy and encourage the farmers to produce more crops for consumption and export.

On the recovery programme which the government issued early this year, President Obote explained that the programme aimed at providing a comprehensive framework within which all resources especially foreign exchange would be rationally allocated.

Apart from being the basis the government's present 1982/83 budget and the 1983/84 budget, the programme is also a reference point for aid coordination, he said.

The President outlined at length the meaning of windows one and two and the floating shilling. He defended the floating of the shilling which he said had made the economy show positive signs of recovery.

He described anyone who is still opposed to the float as a person who used to benefit out of the shattered economy when the majority of Ugandans were suffering gravely.

On window two, President Obote stressed that the best way Ugandans can understand it is to appreciate the scarcity of foreign exchange in the Ugandan economy.

With the scarcity of the foreign exchange and the need to make certain goods and services available, the government considered it fair to introduce window two to practically give every Ugandan the opportunity to buy foreign exchange and eliminate corruption.

President Obote further explained that after the float and budgeting for certain commodities, the country either did not receive the commodities in full or in some cases never received them.

Giving an example, Dr Obote said last year the government budgeted 700m/- for drugs in the Ministry of Health but were able to import drugs worth only 200m/- because there wasn't enough foreign exchange for the balance of 500m/- budgeted and approved by Parliament.

Even then the drugs worth the 200m/- which arrived did so intermittently, he said, adding that if window two existed at that time the amount of drugs wouldn't have been less than what was received and the supply would have been smooth and in a planned manner.

He said that when recently the government ordered salt at window two, delivery was very quick and it did not take a month between the placing of the order and the delivery. The difference in the price bought at window one and that bought at window two is very insignificant, he said.

Dr Obote emphasised that UPC leadership and the party's members were the leaders of opinion who would practically translate the policies of the party.

He said the government would not go back to the days of allocation, price controls and unrealistic fixing of the value of the shilling adding that the economy was now open and nobody was being restricted from participating either as a producer, importer or exporter.

The President declared that the UPC totally rejected a confused scenario of the Ugandan economy which is propagated by its opponents. He said the UPC policies did not discriminate against any group of people and did not favour groups or parts of the country.

The policy shall remain and any weakness discovered therein will be eliminated," he declared.

CSO: 3400/283

ANTI-UGANDA CAMPAIGN SAID WAGED BY UGANDANS, FOREIGNERS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 4 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Stop This Anti-Uganda Press Campaign"]

[Text]

AN ON going war has been directed at Uganda by some senseless Ugandans and their supporters abroad. The foreign press has been used as one of the effective arms in this war. Why would such a war be waged on Uganda? Even after emerging from a frenzied and most chaotic situation in our country, foreign supporters of these heartless persons want to tell the world that there is nothing good being done in Uganda.

Literally, they are, telling those who sympathise with us that Uganda is synonymous to hell. Be that as they might think, despite their predictions, hell will never break loose here.

Nastier incidents take place day in and day out in other parts of the world, but alas, not much time is devoted to them.

No one can convince us that Uganda has the worst human rights record today as compared to the Aminist era.

Uganda's enemies would like to create a situation of make believe at the cost of Uganda's development processes.

President A. Milton Obote noted rightly that Uganda has been selected for attacks in the international media. He was addressing members of the UPC Central Executive Committee in Kampala on Tuesday.

Notwithstanding that Uganda has not waged war let alone declaring it on any country, people or organisation, we have borne the brunt of all muck raking. Our enemies should see reality and must face facts. The elected UPC government will not be forced out of power by those who failed in free and fair elections of 1980. Furthermore, the President endorsed his warning to enemies of the UPC in the strongest terms ever. "We shall wage a war in Uganda against senseless killers."

Uganda as a sovereign state should be given all the support and blessings it deserves. It owes nobody a living, just as no country owes her a living.

As our leaders have said again and again, we want peaceful co-existence with the international community.

We demand that we must be left alone to find our own bearing.

And we demand that we must be respected as an independent people.

It is on this note that those hostile to Uganda should reconsider their stand.

CANADIAN COLONEL SAYS REPORTS ON WEST NILE ARE INCORRECT

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 8

[Text]

CANADIAN Forces Adviser, Col William Sterne, has doubted the authenticity of reports about events in West Nile filed by the irresponsible international agencies and press.

Col Sterne who is also the Military Attache at the Canadian High Commission in Nairobi, said there was great suspicion on previous reports on West Nile because they appeared to have been filed by people with no military experience only relying on rumours for their source of information.

The military expert who has just concluded a tour of Arua District arranged by the Ministry of Defence said a sizeable control of a territory is a prerequisite to claim any military success and if the enemies of Uganda claim so then this was not likely and feasible in West Nile.

He wondered how one would file reports about anti-government activities in Arua and its neighbouring areas when such a person filing the report has no idea about the strength, supplies and logistics of such a force.

Col Sterne who is accredited to East Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa said he would file his own reports on West Nile and give relevant advice to his High Commission and his country in general.

On Uganda's military training needs, he said his country was keen on seeing additional training for Uganda's forces and would try to influence the consideration of Uganda for limited officers training course in Canada in the 1983/84 training year.

He revealed that Canada was giving Uganda 300,000 dollars for military training locally. This

is the second largest sum in Africa next to that for Ghana, he said.

An airforce Colonel with 31 years of experience in service, Sterne has been making his sixth visit to Uganda. He observed that Uganda had made tremendous progress in both military and rural development in the past two years, for which he congratulated the people of Uganda.

Major Francis Agwa, Member of Parliament and Commanding Officer of the sixth Battalion, Entebbe who accompanied the visiting military expert acknowledged increased production and development in West Nile.

The Member of Parliament for Arua Central,

Mr Makarious Asubo welcomed the visitor and briefed him on the events going on in West Nile. He conducted the visitor to a tour of Wandi Tobacco Cooperative Union and the Rhino Camp Cotton Ginnery.

The Commanding Officer, 11th Battalion, Major John Ogole praised the cordial and historical links between Canada and Uganda through the Commonwealth and the United Nations.

He said Uganda which started from the scratch after liberation war, appreciated the role Canada was playing in her rehabilitation and in particular the training of the army.

UNA.

CSO: 3400/319

MEN BROUGHT TO COURT ON TREASON CHARGES

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

SIXTEEN men yesterday appeared before Kampala Chief Magistrate, Mr John O'Bwangamoi, charged with treason.

The accused men are Fred Mukwaya (29), Peregio Nsubuga, Yoweri Seinzoga (23), Patrick Kazibwe (21), Denis Tumwesigye (25), Charles Kape-re (35), Charles Kato (27), Gerald Semakula (22), Edward Kiberu Mukwaya (25), Charles Sembatya (16), Festo Nsobya Salongo (42), Muhamad Luzze (38), Joseph Bitagesimana (32), John Walker Naseera (25), Sowedi Musoke (20) and Kenneth Ntege.

They are alleged to have on the night of February 23/24, with others still at large, levied war against the Republic of Uganda at Lubiri Barracks in Kampala.

The prosecution was led by Mr Chedikol D/ASP.

The chief magistrate told the accused that his court had no jurisdiction to hear their case. They will be committed to the High Court for trial.

"However, as the police are still carrying out the inquiries, you will be remanded in custody and brought back to this court on November 18", Mr O'Bwangamoi said.

The 16 men are all Ugandan citizens.

CSO: 3400/319

MINISTER: UPC GOVERNMENT PROTECTS HUMAN RIGHTS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Nov 82 p 8

[Article by D. Nsalasatta: "Respect of Human Rights Here To Stay"]

[Text]

THE Minister of Labour Mr Anthony Butele, has hit at foreign media for persistent allegation that Uganda government violates human rights.

He said the UPC government protects human rights. The party's ideologies of determination to protect human rights are here to stay.

Mr Butele was speaking at the inauguration ceremony of Kasisira Club Disco 82 by Kasisira Bar and Restaurant in Kampala.

The continuation of violence going on in various parts of the country, inspired by the enemies of peace, is temporary and its future is null and void, he said.

Mr Butele re-called that

the October 9 gun-shot disco is gone forever. "It is now time for musical disco," he said.

Kasisira Club Disco 82 is a challenge to residents of Kampala District who have been saying that when one wants a peaceful life, that one has to travel to other towns outside Kampala. He appealed to all night club managers to open; and he called upon those still in the bush to give up because their days are numbered.

The policy of reconciliation, reconstruction and rehabilitation that lead the pearl of Africa to rise and shine again, will not leave any stone unturned in the 1985 elections, he

predicted.

The Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Matia Kiseembo, said the opening of the club inflicted a very big challenge to rumour-mongers who say Kampala is insecure.

"Kampala is peaceful," he stressed and asked those present to spread this gospel.

Kasisira Club Disco 82 is a computerised sound cycling system which has never been seen elsewhere in Uganda. The machines are worth seeing.

TALKS WITH RWANDA ON REFUGEES END

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2945, 24 Oct 82 p 13

[Text] Kigali, 28 October--Uganda will keep Rwandan refugees on its territory in certain fixed zones, according to a communique published here following a week of talks on the complex refugee problem along the border between the two landlocked African states.

The communique, which was signed yesterday in Gabiro, North-East Rwanda, also stated Rwanda's agreement to integrate its nationals who are now in refugee camps in Rwanda and to "examine as quickly as possible requests by Rwandan refugees living in Uganda to be voluntarily repatriated.

Rwandan Social Affairs Minister Felicien Gatabazi, who led his country's delegation to the talks, said later that differences over the status of the 45,000 refugees who have fled from Uganda in the past month "remained wholly unresolved".

The Ugandan authorities say the displaced people are for the most part Rwandans who arrived in Uganda between 1959 and 1973, fleeing from ethnic unrest there.

The Rwandan government says that the fugitives are Ugandan nationals who speak Kinyarwanda, the Rwandan language.

(People of Rwandan descent have lived in South-West Uganda for generations, settling with their cattle as neighbours of the Bahima of Uganda's Ankole District, to whom they are related. Many of the refugees from the 1960s are still living in two camps in Uganda. Fugitives crossing the border into Rwanda this month said that it was the established residents of Rwandan descent who are being harassed by the youth wing of the ruling Uganda Peoples' Congress).

These different definitions of the status of the refugees meant that the two sides were unable to draft a joint official report on the week's negotiations.

Talks aimed at producing a permanent solution to the issue of the Rwandans still in Uganda are to continue, the communique said. Meanwhile the two Governments have agreed to "maintain law and order along the common border".

The Ugandan authorities said they would look into the possibility of paying compensation to those Rwandans who had abandoned their property in Uganda. And they also pledged to acknowledge that their own nationals living in Rwanda should be considered as refugees and to examine requests for voluntary repatriation "in compliance with international law regarding refugees".
(A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/319

ALIENS TOLD TO REGISTER IN RESPECTIVE AREAS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Registration exercise for non-Ugandans starts today in Kampala District, the Acting Commissioner for Immigration, Mr Silvester Agwaru, has announced.

At a meeting with chiefs held in Kampala City Hall, Mr Agwaru emphasised the important role the chiefs were playing in implementing government policies in their respective areas.

He said chiefs were responsible for maintaining security in their areas and also ensuring that law and order prevailed.

On foreigners, the acting commissioner said some of them resided in the city areas without proper immigration permits. He directed the chiefs to check on such kind of people.

He observed that some foreigners were involved in insecurity problems such as smuggling of vehicles and trafficking of "marijuana."

Mr Agwaru disclosed that his department was doing all it could to reinforce the laws that governed all the immigrants in Uganda.

He appealed to the chiefs to assist the government in identifying foreigners staying in their respective areas and submit their particulars to the district commissioner.

On receiving the details, the DC should forward them to the immigration department for verification.

Foreigners living in the country have been advised to report to the authorities and legalise their stay in Uganda. Those who did not want to comply with the law on immigration should leave the country, he added.

According to arrangements for the registration, chiefs will be required to record names of foreigners under their countries of origin on the immigration return forms.

The meeting was attended by the DC Kampala, Mr Tumusiime Rukwira and officials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

CSO: 3400/283

COUNTRY PREPARING FOR COTTON SEASON

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Sam Wakoli and Eva Lubwama]

[Text] Crop finance totalling four billion shillings will be required to buy the expected 200,000 bales of cotton when the 1982/83 buying season starts on December 6, 1982.

The money to buy this bumper crop is available, the acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing and Chairman of the National Cotton Task Force, Mr N.K. Kebba, assured in Kampala yesterday.

He was speaking shortly after the closing session of the task force's last meeting this season.

Mr Kebba explained that the task force was inaugurated last year to revive the cotton industry and to look into the problems facing the industry especially with regard to marketing and storage.

He commended the farmers for responding positively to the appeal to grow more cotton which has been stepped from 30,000 bales during the 1981/82 season to 200,000 bales expected this season.

Mr Kebba said that since the government announced the new price of cotton, the task force had been meeting regularly to discuss cotton industry and problems facing it.

As for the 1982/83 season, they would be looking into the problem of marketing, he said.

He outlined some of the major problems which have hindered the industry as lack of fuel to ginneries as well as transportation of cotton from farms, primary societies, ginneries and elsewhere.

Mr Kebba thanked the oil companies especially Caltex and Shell and BP which he said had given the cotton industry a lot of assistance by providing fuel and he called on them to continue since cotton cannot move without fuel.

He also thanked the Grindlays Bank Uganda Ltd which has come to the assistance of the industry by providing the local cover for crop finance.

Mr Kebba outlined some of the measures which the task force will enforce to ensure that farmers are paid cash. The process will involve the cooperative staff and the Lint Marketing Board which will work hand in hand to see that measures are implemented.

Speaking on the same occasion, the Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr A.K. Osuban explained that the role of the Ministry of Agriculture in this exercise was to ensure full production of cotton.

He recorded the history of cotton production and noted that the production has gone down and therefore called for concerted efforts from farmers and other parties involved to ensure successful revival of the cotton industry.

The General Manager of Lint Marketing Board, Mr C.O. Angoma, on behalf of the board, thanked the government for the steps it had taken to revive cotton production.

He also thanked the farmers their positive response towards the government's appeal. He appealed to them to further their efforts towards the national campaign to grow more cotton.

CSO: 3400/283

NEW BUSINESSES TO MAKE TRADE UNIONS SELF SUPPORTING

Kampala SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 12

[Article by James Okanya]

[Text] The National Organisation of Trade Unions (NOTU) is to start a restaurant, grinding mills, laundry shops and a fishing firm. The undertakings are expected to make the workers' body self reliant financially, instead of depending on foreign aid.

An appeal has already been made by the NOTU to friendly organisations to assist in the establishment of the projects. The Secretary General of the NOTU, Mr S.A. Okolimong, said that the Canadian Labour Congress had promised assistance in several economic projects. One of them would be a restaurant in Kampala, he said.

The NOTU leadership made several proposals to the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) and according to Okolimong, the Canadians reacted positively to the proposals."

NOTU intends to establish a hammer mill for the crushing of cereals.

The Canadian Congress was requested to provide at least four mills which will be situated in strategic parts of the country.

The restaurant is expected to express NOTU's token gesture to the workers of this country by serving them with cheap lunches.

NOTU will then enter fishing activities. It will also start a laundry enterprise. Okolimong said that he was sure of success if NOTU was given all the support it needed. He said that the proposed projects will have to be undertaken one by one, giving time and chance for success.

Recently two Commonwealth Trade Union Council (CTUC) officials visited Uganda for a week. They were in Uganda at the invitation of NOTU to appraise NOTU's educational needs. The decision to stretch into economic undertakings is one of the proposals that NOTU made to the officials. All round training was another.

Mr Okolimong said that CTUC has also responded favourably to this proposal. He said that NOTU has already been for an all round training for its cadres, right from the ordinary members.

NOTU has already been engaged in a training programme for its affiliates, but has been faced with financial problems. The CTUC was requested to aid further in this.

NOTU boasts of an estimated 130,000 membership derived from agricultural, industrial, economic and public service sector. NOTU intends to expose the entire membership to the insight of trade unionism. It will essentially seek to educate them on the role of trade unions.

The idea of a Labour College and a headquarters for the workers' body received serious consideration. NOTU secretariat proposed any place in Kampala for this purpose. At such a home, lengthier and more effective education of trade unionists could be carried out. Even affiliates of the body could be located at the headquarters.

In their week long stay in Uganda, the CTUC officials met the Minister of Labour, held talks with all the general secretaries of affiliated trade unions visited Makerere University and held talks with NOTU secretariat officials. They also visited Uganda's industrial town of Jinja where they visited some workplaces and the offices of trade unions centred there. The officials expressed their willingness to help NOTU. They left Uganda with the promise that the proposed projects would receive all the due assistance necessary.

CSO: 3400/283

METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY RESUMES PRODUCTION

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Production of steel windows, door frames, barbed wires and other metal products for building has been resumed at Casement (Africa) Limited factory in Kampala following the allocation of one million dollars from first of IDA reconstruction credit.

The Minister of Industry Dr Adonia Tiberondwa and his Permanent Secretary Mr Ahmed Katumba visited the factory which has been out of production for more than two years because of lack of spare parts and raw materials.

The Casement factory deals in aluminium products, stell products, lockers of different kinds, barbed wires, nails and glass products.

Speaking after the tour of the factory, Dr Tiberondwa told the management that the allocation of foreign exchange to private industries such as Casement (Africa) Limited which is run by private owners is in line with government policy of encouraging mixed economy by allowing private entrepreneurs to own and run their businesses.

He said many shops in Kampala and other towns need strong frames and glasses to reinforce their show windows adding that the reconstruction of the towns of Masaka, Mbarara and Arua will need building materials such as steel, aluminium and glass which Casement (Africa) Limited is producing.

The Managing Director of the factory Mr Alam thanked the government for encouraging and assisting private sector in Uganda's economic recovery programme. He said that over 1,000 tons of steel and other raw materials have already arrived on site.

CSO: 3400/319

INCREASED SUGAR SUPPLY EXPECTED TO DRIVE PRICE DOWN

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 6 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Sam Wakoli]

[Text] Foods and Beverages Ltd is determined to increase the supply of sugar to force down the current high price in Kampala, the General Manager Mr Anthony Okwenye, said in Kampala yesterday.

Answering questions on the sugar shortage, the general manager said a formula had been worked out in order to obtain an incentive towards lowering the price of the commodity in Kampala and the country as a whole.

He told 'Uganda Times' there was enough sugar in the company's main depot and appealed to the public not to panic because soon the black market racket would be smashed.

"A lot of sugar is already in Kampala," he said, adding that 33 wagons containing between 700 and 800 bags each had just arrived.

"More wagons are expected next week because they are already on the way from Mombasa to Kampala," he added.

Last week the Minister of Commerce, Mr Aliro Omara disclosed that 144,000 bags of sugar were on the way from Mombasa.

Speaking about Foods and Beverages direct supply of sugar and salt to retailers through the 35 centres which were set up early this week, the General Manager noted that despite some weakness the exercise was going on well.

"The response from the retailers had been poor at first due to insufficient information to them but now most of them have been responding well," he said.

He admitted that despite the company's delivery of sugar the price was still standing between 400/- and 500/- per kilo, whereas retailers are supposed to sell the commodity at 200/- per kilo.

Mr Okwenye explained that one of the reasons why sugar has not flooded the market yet was that all the deliveries were not being effected due to shortage of cashiers to receive the money. However, he assured the public that the exercise would improve in due course as the company revises and reviews the weakness and problems prevailing now.

"The idea has been an experiment in which we are trying to reach the market and we expect fruitful yields soon," he said.

He said the delivery centres would continue while Foods and Beverages would continue to serve the appointed wholesalers alongside the new exercise.

Mr Okwenye appealed to the public to be vigilant and inform the company about any irregularities which they must detect so that solutions to them are found.

On the upcountry supplies, Mr Okwenye said no centres would be established there but the company would increase its distribution system.

He observed that some "magendo" maniacs were trafficking sugar from upcountry towns to Kampala to inflate the price of the commodity. "If we use the forces of supply and demand to keep down, then the price of sugar or any other commodity will not rise," he said.

"We are putting in extra effort to improve our image and ensure that Kampala and the rest of Uganda get enough sugar. Soon the problem of sugar will be over," Mr Okwenye assured.

Asked to comment about the Mbale Depot, Mr Okwenye said the problems the depot experienced sometime back have been overcome.

"We have overhauled the staff there and so far we have not heard any more complaints," he added.

CSO: 3400/283

BRIEFS

ACHOLI CALLED PESSIMISTIC--Although Acholis still form one of the largest groups in the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), many of them believe that President Milton Obote and his fellow Langis are intent on eventually ousting Acholis from positions of power. (AC Vol 22 No 21). Moves to consolidate Langi domination in UNLA through its Langi chief of staff, Brig David Oyite-Ojok, and rumours that the leading Acholi and UNLA commander, Maj Gen Tito Okello, may soon be retired, have compounded Acholi anxiety. And in Nairobi an increasing number of Acholis are in favour of uniting more practically with other anti-Obote groups in order to safeguard partially the Acholis' future in Uganda. Acholi leaders for the first time appear ready to unite with the Uganda Freedom Movement led by Andrew Kayiira, and the National Resistance Movement, whose military commander remains Yoweri Museveni. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 22, 20 Oct 82 p 8]

CSO: 3400/283

VIABILITY OF MOBUTU REGIME ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 22, 20 Oct 82 pp 4-6

[Article: "Zaire: All the Opposition"]

[Text]

Despite the brief prestige gained as host to the Franco-African summit last month, the outlook for President Mobutu's ramshackle autocracy continues to decline.

Many private western creditors of the regime are resigned to writing off their loans to Zaire, which since April has fallen into arrears on interest payments on debts that have already been rescheduled several times. The governor of the *Banque du Zaire*, Sambwa Pide (who was governor until he was sacked in 1977 for being too assiduous), is due in London during the next few days to discuss with the agent banks for syndicated bank loans ways of rescheduling yet again. A delegation from three commercial banks (*Credit Commercial de France*, *Citibank* and *Grindlays Bank*), representing 122 private creditors, arrived in Kinshasa as soon as the Franco-African summit had dispersed. They got practically nothing then, and cannot expect much from the hapless Sambwa this time. We understand, for instance, that of the \$31m due to private creditors on October 1st, only \$3m was paid.

The Paris Club of government creditors is also likely to meet again in the near future. And the IMF, which in July suspended a stand-by credit, may get on the Kinshasa treadmill again.

But little is likely to come of anything. Mobutu and his circle of close associates (see box), with few exceptions, are part of a system that it is practically impossible to change it without bloodshed. On both the political and economic level, western investment in Zaire has yielded trouble. The French government is torn internally between *Parti Socialiste* internationalists, the establishment of the *Quai d'Orsay*, the Claude Cheysson versus Michel Jobert and Charles Hernu matches, and countless other rifts in the foreign services (AC Vol 23 No 18). The holding of the summit in Kinshasa, despite

its postponement for a year and François Mitterrand's refusal to make the customary official "visit" to the host country, was an exercise in swallowing the distasteful aspects of Mobutu's rule for the sake of maintaining French influence there. For Mitterrand to sanction French military intervention to support Mobutu (as opposed to purely saving French and perhaps other expatriates) would be much harder than it was for Giscard d'Estaing.

The Belgian government and its foreign ministry at *Quatre Bras* are also responding to the mood of disillusion with Zaire. The long-planned scheme to downgrade the Zaire section at *Quatre Bras* (AC Vol 22 No 16) is taking shape, perhaps spurred by Mobutu's recent efforts to promote unproven and probably false allegations that a number of senior Belgian public figures received improper payments from Zaire (see below). There is now no significant political group in Belgium that supports Mobutu or believes steadfastly that the *status quo* should be preserved. The *Libre Belgique*, a right-wing Belgian newspaper, headlined the Kinshasa summit as "Zaire's last coins for a firework display".

Prior to the summit, the *People's Permanent Tribunal* (a European human rights organisation remotely descended from the *Russell Tribunal*) met in Rotterdam for a session on Zaire. It served as a gathering of the clans of Zairois opposition movements, and preceeded a significant realignment of them. As a result, opposition activity can be expected to increase, a prospect which is a constant worry to Mobutu. The budding Israeli connection in presidential security matters could be construed as a measure of desperation. (In a forthcoming issue we will examine the Israeli presence in detail).

On October 1st former prime minister Nguza Karl I Bond announced at a news conference in Brussels the

creation of a new opposition umbrella movement, *le Front Congolais pour la Restauration de la Démocratie* (FCD), with himself as its spokesman and *de facto* leader. It will be recalled that in June 1980 (AC Vol 21 No 23) Nguza appeared on a platform with **Bernardin Mungul-Diaka** to announce the forming of the *Comité pour la Libération du Congo-Kinshasa* (CLC). Difference of style and resentment at Nguza's perceived long association with Mobutu precluded the CLC from gaining much credibility or power. Mungul-Diaka still describes himself as CLC president. But it is now marginal, and has anyhow been upstaged by the new FCD. Although Mungul-Diaka attended the Rotterdam session, where he appeared to be on cordial terms with Nguza, he has not yet openly decided whether to support the FCD.

The other components of the FCD are at present the *Union pour la Démocratie et le Progrès Social* (UDPS), now led by Brussels-based Professor **Dikonda wa Lumanyisha**, and the *Parti Revolutionnaire du Peuple* (PRP), led by **Laurent Kabila**. The UDPS, which was formed openly in Zaire by a number of MPs in June, attempted to pressure Mobutu into allowing an officially-sanctioned opposition party. With virtually all its leadership¹ now in prison, its strength is its authenticity rather than its organisation.

The PRP, by contrast, is devoted to overthrowing the regime by armed struggle, which it has been waging, virtually unpublicised, in a small area of eastern Zaire (in the vicinity of Fizi-Baraka near Lake Tanganyika) since the late 1960s. **Kabila**, who is probably based much of the time in Tanzania, is something of a mystery. His appearance on the platform in Rotterdam aroused considerable interest. He did not stay to sign the agreement setting up the FCD, leaving that to a deputy, **Richard Ismael**. **Kabila** also appeared as a spokesman for a series of progressive groups² of a more or less Lumumbist nature. As one of the few survivors of the 1964 rebel regime in Stanleyville to have remained in opposition, he could indeed claim **Patrice Lumumba's** mantle.

To have brought these two groups together, in spite of considerable ideological differences, is as much a measure of the desperation of the situation inside Zaire, as of the diplomatic skills of the FCD's participants. The one element not mentioned as figuring in the new grouping, is bound to arouse speculation: the *Front National pour la Libération du Congo* (FNLC), the movement behind the two Shaba invasions. Although too ethnically restricted to Shaba (and to the Lunda in particular), it is the one group that has shown itself capable of shaking Mobutu's authority. Their leaders were exiled to **Guinea-Bissau** in the wake of Mobutu's "non-aggression" bargain with the late President **Neto** of **Angola** after Shaba 2 in 1978. The bulk of the fighting force have remained in **Angola**. If, as is said, they look to Nguza for leadership, his bid to present himself as a viable alternative to Mobutu gains credibility.

After the Rotterdam proceedings came the curious affair of the "Blumenthal Report". **Erwin Blumenthal** was seconded to the IMF as the resident director-general of the *Banque du Zaire* in 1978. He left after about a year, unable to make much impression on the immensity of institutionalised corruption and misappropriation of national income. It seems that the report was commissioned by the Paris Club of Zaire's creditors. While the report is fairly tame by Zairois standards, and contributes little to existing documentation, the now well-known annex in which Nguza replies to Blumenthal's questions, mentions prominent Belgian socialist politicians, all of whom have denied the accusations and implications of corruption in the annex. The weakness of Nguza's statements is that his information was supplied by **Pierre Davister**, one time propagandist for **Tshombe** and then **Mobutu**, to whom he is now bitterly opposed, to the point of unreliability.

Presumably because **Mobutu** reckoned that the Belgian connection revealed in the annex would draw the fire, he made sure that a large number of copies of the report were distributed in Belgium. **Leo Tindemans**, the prime minister, was among the recipients. His Flemish-based CVP, the main element in the ruling coalition, clearly saw in the report an opportunity to knock the socialists, especially the troublesome French-speaking Walloons. The socialists suffered badly in municipal elections last month.

Certainly the annex's list of **Mobutu's** six chateaux, seven residences and bits of real estate in **Dakar**, **Abidjan**, **Bangui** and even **Ndjamena** is nothing new. Nor are the details provided by Blumenthal on **Mobutu's** private accounts and functioning of **Mobutu's** élite •

Footnotes

1. The 13 MPs arrested at the end of May in connection with UDPS were sentenced in June to 15 years detention. One of them, **Mugaruka Biringanine** (south Kivu), escaped before the trial. The others are:- **Dia Onken-a-Mbel** (Kwilu, Bandundu region); **Kanana Tshiongo a Minanga** (Mbuji-Mayi, east Kasai region); **Kapita Shabangi** (Kasai, west Kasai region); **Kasala Kalamba Kabuadi** (Kasai, west Kasai region); **Kibassa Maliba** former politburo member for Shaba province, and a leader of UDPS; **Kyungu wa ka Mwanza** (Lumbumbashi, Shaba region); **Lumbu-Maloba Ndiba** (Tanganika, Shaba region); **Lusanga Ngiele** (Likasi, Shaba region); **Makanda Mpinga Sham-buyi** (Mbuji-Mayi, east Kasai region - retired some years ago); **Ngalula Mpanda Njila** (Kabinda, east Kasai, and former prime minister of south Kasai in the 1960 secession); **Tshisekedi wa Mulumba** (a former minister of the interior and MP for Kabinda); and **Ngoie Mukendi** (Kananga, west Kasai). **Birindwa ci Birka**, a businessman and close associate of **Tshisekedi**, received a five-year sentence at a separate hearing. Of probably about 30 people arrested in Lumbumbashi and Shaba region this spring on suspicion of having links with UDPS, about five are still in detention.

2.-The *Mouvement National Congolais* (MNC) a faction of which is led by **Tolenga Lumumba**, son of **Patrice**. (The original MNC is practically non-existent in terms of organisation. A seven-member secretariat, under the guidance it appears of London-based secretary-general, **Mosamete Sekola**, appears to have laid claim to the exclusive rights to the MNC name. At

present it has no contact with Kabila or Nguza, but probably wants to keep its options open).

-The *Etudiants Congolais Progressistes*, based in Belgium but maintaining contact with undercover student groups in Zaire.

-The *Union des Forces Progressistes du Congo-Kinshasa*. No details available.

-The *Force des Opprimés du Congo-Kinshasa*. No details available.

-The *Mouvement du 17 Janvier*, a die-hard Lumumbist group whose name celebrates the date of Lumumba's murder in 1961.

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ANALYSIS CONSIDERS THOSE CLOSE TO MOBUTU

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 22, 20 Oct 82 pp 4-6

[Article: "Gaps in the Family Ranks"]

[Text]

In March Mobutu's venerated uncle, **Litho Moboti**, died from scirrhotosis of the liver in Paris (AC Vol 22 No 6). As the family elder, whose business interests rivalled only those of Mobutu, Litho alone among Zairois had significant influence over Mobutu. In July Mobutu's confidant and senior military mainstay, Gen. **Bobozo Adurama**, also died.

Family tradition dictates that in name Litho's younger brother, **Monenge**, inherits Litho's mantle as family patriarch. In practice Monenge's position is purely titular. He has taken over much of Litho's vast business empire, notably the **CELZA** group (plantations, palm oil etc.), of which he is now director-general, but he is not revered as either a businessman or as a personality, and does not appear to have any significant influence over Mobutu. **Bobi**, Mobutu's present wife, has a brother who is, we understand, both businessman and MP. Conceivably he is more important than Monenge.

Litho's mantle as a business confidant does not appear to have been passed to any one individual. Mobutu's nephew, **Moleka Liboko**, who hails from Budjala in Equateur region, may be his most favoured partner. Then there is a list of individuals (**Zamundu**, **Kitima**, **Bisengemana**, even the sacked prime minister, **Justin Bomboko**, to name a few) whose relations with Mobutu appear to wax and wane.

On Mobutu's security affairs, three figures have risen to prominence: **Seti Yale**, officially Mobutu's security adviser; **Vundauwe Tepemako**, deputy first state commissioner, and **Ngwanda**, both of whom hail from the Ngwandi tribe of Equateur region. Seti, a mulatto in his mid-forties, is widely regarded as a politically unambitious and obedient servant of the president. The other two do not appear to be so secure in their jobs.

On the military front, as always, there is something of a vacuum. Regional commands continue to be changed fairly rapidly. Gen. **Eluki**, commander of Shaba region, is perhaps notable as a widely respected (by some French and Belgian officers as well) figure. He has been Shaba commander for longer than is usual, almost certainly partly because he hails from the Budja sub-tribe of the Bangala tribe of Equateur, and is therefore in Shaba well displaced from home ground. (In Mobutu's Equateur region the Ubangi are traditionally regarded as inferiors by the dominant and more ambitious Bangala. Mobutu tends to play off the neighbouring Mongo tribe against the Bangala to keep the latter in check). Probably keeping a close eye on Eluki is Shaba commissioner "**Tony**" **Mandungu Bula Nyati**, paradoxically a Moscow-educated cog in Mobutu's *systeme de controle*.

As Mobutu's old guard fades, the potential threat from within his rule obviously increases. He can be expected to increase the pace of reshuffles in his immediate entourage and his largely redundant cabinet.

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ZAMBIA

TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KAUNDA

MB200929 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] President Kaunda today called for the consolidation of Afro-Arab cooperation to hasten in the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and the Middle East. Dr Kaunda said [words indistinct] and South Africa's [words indistinct] rules of apartheid, while Palestinians could repossess their land early if the Afro-Arab solidarity is strong. The president was speaking at the State House when he received letters of credence from the first Tunisian ambassador to Zambia, Moncef Deddadi.

He pointed out that the situation in the unliberated parts of Southern Africa was similar to the one prevailing in the Middle East. Dr Kaunda said the people in the two regions were fighting formidable forces of international exploitative capitalists and off shoots of colonialism and exploitation of man by man.

In reply, Mr Keddadi, who is based in Harare, Zimbabwe, calls for the closer cooperation between Zambia and Tunisia in agriculture and technology. Mr Keddadi expressed [words indistinct] support for UN Resolution 435 on Namibian independence, and the recovery of the Palestine People's legitimate rights.

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ZAMBIANS 'POORER IN REAL TERMS' THAN AT INDEPENDENCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Nov 82 p 13

[Article by Brendan Nicholson]

[Text] While 70 percent of Zambia's wilting economy is held firmly in the excessively loving grasp of parastatal corporations, free enterprise is alive and thriving along the main Copperbelt highway.

LUSAKA — There is something sadly ironic about the thriving wire bicycle "industry" set up by a ragged group of teenage entrepreneurs in the heart of Zambia's misfiring economic powerhouse, the Copperbelt.

In the shade of trees along the highway linking Kitwe and Ndola the young brains behind the operation run it with an enterprise that contrasts sharply with the performance of the parastatal companies ruling the Zambian economy.

They are fortunate, one cynic suggested, that they have not yet become big enough to provoke the creation of yet another State board to control the construction and distribution of their intricate toys.

Zambia, in the words of another frustrated foreign expert, "was born with a copper spoon in its mouth and cannot get used to being broke."

BAD LUCK

Lack of diversification, dependence on a
CSO: 3400/340

fickle copper market for 95 percent of its foreign exchange, general inefficiency and a generous share of bad luck have combined with the world-wide economic slump to leave the average Zambian 50 percent poorer in real terms than he was at independence 18 years ago.

Despite some moves in the right direction the Zambian economy is in a far more parlous state now than ever before.

This was dramatically illustrated by the R220 million loss sustained by the State-controlled Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines over the past year.

With the coming losses already evident last year the government, on the advice of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, boosted incentives to commercial farmers in an effort to cut its food import bill.

Though plantings were up by 25 percent the failure of the rains slashed a potentially record crop in half.

IMF CREDIT

Unhappily, less notice was taken of the conditions that accompanied an IMF credit facility worth around R100 million.

The first R35 million released to Zambia was used to finance increased imports and not as intended, to pay debts already incurred.

Now the IMF is holding on to the balance because of what it sees as Zambia's lack of financial discipline.

If the fund does not relent, Zambia will be in serious trouble.

A finance expert commented that even if the IMF credit is forthcoming Zambia will have a difficult year ahead, "but if the IMF does not pay up Zambia will be able to do nothing else but renege on its debts."

Economists say Zambia's "ill-discipline" in the field of foreign exchange goes back to the crisis of expectations that followed the end of the war in neighbouring Zimbabwe.

EXAMPLE

In a bid to make good its oft-repeated promise that peace would bring prosperity, the Lusaka government relaxed its foreign exchange controls.

"Exchange was allocated by government fiat with little consideration for economic priorities," one source explained.

"It was a good example of the way the Zambian economy is run by politicians and not by economists."

In spite of these woes there is little indication that the government of President Kenneth Kaunda intends any change in the socialist economy.

He is determined to press on with plans for enormously expensive State farms in spite of all the efforts of Western advisers and experts to persuade him the project is doomed to failure.

"President Kaunda is committed to a socialist economy and deviates only when things get bad. That is not likely to change," one observer said.

IAN SMITH CALLS ARREST PREPLANNED INCIDENT

AB241554 Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Harare, 24 Nov (AFP)--Police detained former Prime Minister Ian Smith and several associates for questioning for about two hours late yesterday before releasing them early today.

In a statement today following his release, Mr Smith said the incident had been preplanned and was "a move to destabilize whites."

Senator Mark Partridge, a member of Mr Smith's Republican Front (RF) White Opposition Party, said about 20 people were taken to Harare Central Police Station from a city centre shop where they were attending a private view of an art exhibition.

The group included Mr Smith and his wife, Janet, Mr Partridge and an RF MP, Brigadier John Probert.

Police said the group, all whites, were hauled in on suspicion of holding a political meeting without a permit, Mr Partridge said. He said the gathering was strictly social, that Mr Smith had been invited to give it "a certain cachet" and described the police swoop on the shop as "harassment directed from on top."

The senator said it was not made clear who had ordered the swoop, but that police officers at the scene were clearly getting constant instructions from headquarters before the group of 20 was taken to the station.

Mr Smith was the object of a stinging attack last week from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who accused him in a speech of twisting the truth about Zimbabwe while on a recent tour of the United States.

The former prime minister, who declared unilateral independence from Britain in 1965 to escape black majority rule and remained in power through a bitter guerrilla war until 1979, was reported to have said that individual liberties were being abused in this country under Mr Mugabe's two-and-a-half-year-old government.

Mr Mugabe, who spent 10 years in detention under the Smith regime, countered Mr Smith's statements in the United States by saying: "I don't know whether Smith is qualified to speak about freedom.... Those of us who were in detention and were tortured, but have said nothing about it, cannot say."

Before leaving for his farm in Shurugwi, about 290 kms (180 miles) south of here, Mr Smith denounced yesterday's incident as "aiding and abetting the setting up of a totalitarian dictatorship here."

What is the difference between what is going on now and Nazi Germany and fascist Italy he said.

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ZIMBABWE

ZIMBABWE OFFICIAL ON RSA CAMPS NEAR BORDER

CA251822 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The minister of state security in the prime minister's office, Comrade Munangagwa, has disclosed that the Pretoria regime has set up four camps on the border near Beitridge for subversive actions against Zimbabwe. Information on the camps was leaked by some of the recruits who escaped from the South African camps and the prime minister and Comrade Munangagwa discovered this during their recent visit to the area. Comrade Munangagwa says one of the camps is composed of former ZIPRA combatants, another two are being used to train auxiliaries of the former Rhodesian Government with the aim of crossing into Zimbabwe once they are trained. The minister said measures have been taken to ensure that the bandits are met with full force. The fourth camp consists of people recruited from Zimbabwe to undergo military training in South Africa.

Comrade Munangagwa says he was overwhelmed by the large crowds of people who turned up at the prime minister's rally last week, saying this is a sign that the government has taken control of the situation. On the Mozambican bandits helping the Pretoria regime to try and cripple Zimbabwe economically, Comrade Munangagwa said they have been concentrating on the oil pipeline.

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ZIMBABWE

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS REPORTS ANC TERRORISTS NEAR SWAZI BORDER

MB231031 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The group of terrorists which injured two members of the South African defense force in an attack on a house and police station at the weekend, is believed to have crossed the border into Swaziland.

Police are combing the surrounding area, only 10 km from the Swaziland border, for attackers, who opened fire with RPG-7 rockets and machine guns.

The house, at Tonga in the Kangwane homeland, was used by seven members of the SADF for specialist duties.

Two of the soldiers were slightly injured in fighting off the attack, but returned to duty shortly afterwards.

At least eight RPG-7 rockets hit the house, which was badly damaged, and windows at the police station were broken.

A spokesman for the defense force said today the names of the soldiers would not be released.

There have been no arrests and intensive investigations are continuing.

This was the third attack along the Swaziland border in three weeks.

--On 2 November, a fuel depot was blown up at Mkuzi, in northern Natal. The depot is only a short distance from the Mozambique border.

--On 14 November, three identified terrorists were shot dead and two policemen wounded during running gun battles near Piet Retief, eastern Transvaal.

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

INFILTRATION OF 'AGENTS'--The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has urged all Zimbabweans to unite if they are to defend the country effectively from both international and external elements. Addressing a rally in (Luthimba) communal area yesterday, Comrade Mugabe said people should always be vigilant because racist South Africa is plotting to sabotage the people's government. He said the Pretoria regime is sending its agents into the country to commit acts of sabotage so that Zimbabwe becomes entirely dependent on South Africa. Comrade Mugabe said most agents of the regime penetrate the territory disguised as communal peoples. The prime minister said the agents disguise themselves to destroy the country's rail links and oil pipelines. [Text] [MB200908 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Nov 82]

AUSTRALIAN AID--Harare--Australia yesterday donated more than Zimdollars 140 000 (R210 000) towards Zimbabwe's drought relief programme. A cheque for ZD 143 440 (R215 160) was handed to the Minister of Labour and Social Services. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 82 p 12]

RAIL LINKS--Harare--Half Zimbabwe's imports and exports are now moving through Mozambique ports, according to the Minister of Transport, Mr Farai Masango. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 82 p 12]

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